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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,484—New Series.
BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th Dec.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th „
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st „
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th „
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Perfitt	25th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th „
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th „
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th „

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR	—	4,139	1st Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosch	4,260	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1898.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. NEWGUINEA for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th December.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1th November, 1898. Agents.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	A. Gaviano	5,000	5th Jan., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 156

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	21st Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN
MADEIRA
and
SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 18th Nov., 1898.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 9th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 30th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 10th December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,097 tons, on or about 9th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 17th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 8th December, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	15th Dec.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15.) Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

TRADE MARK

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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Every Description of Article required for Table Use and for Decoration Purposes at prices ranging from a Few Rupees. The Company's Imports in this Department are of the finest quality only, and are equally good in Finish and Design.

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This Department contains a great variety of Small and Tasteful Silver Knick Knacks eminently suitable for Christmas Presents as well as of more expensive Articles nicely fitted in Handsome Cases.

LEATHER GOODS.

Among which will be found a great Variety of Dressing Cases and splendidly fitted Dressing Bags for Ladies and Gentlemen, Presentation Inkstands, Albums, Photo Frames, Purses, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Writing Cases, &c., as well as some very artistic Designs in Ladies Work Baskets and Ladies Feather and other Fans.

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You will Quickly notice a decided improvement and your hair will shortly lose its lustreless appearance and become more brilliant, stronger and healthier than before, whilst its colour will improve. This DOUCHE supplies all the NOURISHMENT NEEDED by the HAIR and SCALP and is a thoroughly efficient

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Rs. 2-8 per Bottle
AN AGREEABLE TONIC LIQUEUR.

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A STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING STIMULANT grateful to the palate and quite suitable for the daily use of those liable to SEVERE EXERTION for CONVALESCENTS and those in weak or DELICATE HEALTH, etc., etc.,

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These are preparations of the finest possible quality.

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THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

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GUARANTEED	to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
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Garlands of Grace	„	1	4
Music hath Charms	„	1	4
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4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
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The Darkies Frolic and the Great Pas de hint
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LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO XMAS TREE-HOLDERS.

SHROFF BROS.,
HORNBY ROW, FORT.

Illustrated Catalogue post free.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.
OPENING OF BALASORE-KHARGPUR (MIDNAPORE) -KOLA SECTION TO GOODS TRAFFIC. THROUGH BOOKING TO AND FROM CALCUTTA VIA KOLA.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, on and from the 17th December, 1898, the BALASORE-KHARGPUR (MIDNAPORE)-KOLA SECTION of the B. N. Railway will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC

Khargpur is about 3 miles distance from Midnapore

Kola is situated on the bank of the Roopnarain River about 20 miles from Gewancollee

Under an arrangement with the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company all classes of goods can be booked through via Kola from any station on the B N Railway and conected Railways to the following River stations of the C S N Co :—

Ghatale
Gwancollee
Coluberia
Budge Budge

and in Calcutta to the undermentioned River stations —

Matea Bruz
Armenianghaut
Ramkristapore
Jagganathghat
Hatkhola
Coomartooli
Cosipore

In the same way all classes of goods may be booked through via Kola from

Ghatal,
Gewancollee,
Coluberia,
Budge Budge.

And in Calcutta from Armenianghat to all Railway stations of all Railways in India.

For further particulars apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. N. Railway, Nagpur, the DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Khargpur Junction, or to Messrs. HOARE MILLER and COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's office, Nagpur, 6th December, 1898.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette".
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES, 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, Light-going, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY. including RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY. First and Second Class Return Ticket, will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Companys System For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

XMAS TREE HOLDERS, will please note that besides our usual DISCOUNT of 2 ans., we allow few Xmas Tree Decoration Free of Charge, this year.—SHROFF BROS., FORT.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photograghic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—RICH MANURE. Five annas a cart load. Apply to Mrs. K. M. SHROFF, The Diamond Jubilee Milk supply and Dairy Co., Ld., Parel.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, FIRST FLOOR, TO LET, Cheap. Apply "G. B." care of this Paper.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street,—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

"A YOUNG MAN seeks ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COPYIST in any Mercantile Firm. Good Handwriter, sober habits and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience; willing to travel up-country, if necessary.—Address "SAM," care of this paper.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have had a comfortable suite of Rooms, the Table has been liberal and the Manager I have always found most anxious to please. This Hotel has also the advantage of being more convenientlly situated than any other on the Hill.—G. C. AITKEN."

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

PHOSPHOSIC Dial Watches, Keyless, which can be seen in the dark in Real Nickel Silver cases, Rs. 25, and Silver cases, Rs. 35, guaranteed 5 years.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me andI have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle,or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders, For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-6. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......................Rs. 6;

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 10th inst, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

Also on account and risk of Mr. J T Enty,

5 casks ale (beer) M, 177 booked under Jhansi to Wari-Bunder, invoice No. 5 of 13th July.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart, in good order.
1 handsome office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome bay arab, quiet in harness.
1 strong grey Arab pony, 13-3 3-4 hands, 9 years old good back and trapper, believed sound.
1 "Achaine" cycle in very good order.
1 "Rover" cycle, nearly new, fitted with Dunlop tyres.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instruteted to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one sweet toned Mahoganny cottage piano by "Kapps" Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, Japanese and China flower vases, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Justice A. Strachey, proceeding to Allahabad.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba. the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, one sweet toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. WHELER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass, flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. J. Ross, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD OR BHULESHWAR ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandas Ghanshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following propery :—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,536 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west by the 2nd Khatarally Lane, on the south by the property of Ram chundra Vithoba, and on the north by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and others, and the said premises are now in the ocupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK MEMON STREET, NEAR MOMBADEVI.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on TUESDAY, the 27th instant at 4 p.m, sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Sha Raichand Khooshalchand, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Patel Choonlal Mansukhram, Patel Dayabhai Choonilal, Patel Vadilal Choonilal, Patel Manilal Choonilal, and Patel Kikabhai Choonilal. inexercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees by an indenture of mortgage dated the 16th day of June 1897.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages and hereditaments standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Shaik Memon Street, near Mombadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurements 200 [two hundred] square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under No. 816, and bearing Collector's old No. 115 and Collector's new No 902, and old Survey No. 182, and new Survey No. 1437, and bounded on the east by a public road, on the west by the vacant land jointly belonging to the mortgagors and Patel Bulakhidas Bajibhai and Patel Ambaram Avaldas, on the North by the property of Lalchand Nathubai, and on the south by the property of Ambaram Avaldas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jametram, mortgagees Attorneys at their office, No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property in Lohar Chawl Street advertised to take place to-day, is postponed.

THE SALE of books, etc, belonging to the estate of the late Mrs. William Vaisey by order of the Administrator General will be resumed to-day, at 2 p.m.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following fancy goods and toys suitable for Xmas Tree decoration, consisting of plush and leather companions, work boxes, albums, hand bags, solicitor's brief and Gladstone bags, glass work-boxes and flower baskets, dressed dolls, table ornaments, centre pieces, toilet and liqueur sets, biscuit boxes, porcelain ware, Italian figures, table ornaments, &c, The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE,

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture, such as cupboards, chairs, tables, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, book and hat stands, &c.

The property of Major Collie, I M S., consisting of a number of medical books, lamps, cots, golf sticks, harness, tiffin basket, enamelled ware, folding go-cart, &c.

By order of Messrs. Hussey Jones and Co, and on account and risk of the concerned, ex. s s Ula—

2-1131—141-60—20 bales old newspaper.

On account of the concerned—

490 casks each 200 lbs, grey carbolic disinfecting powder.
490 casks each 200 lbs, red carbolic disinfecting powder.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light victoria, very little used.
1 double-seated English brougham by Holmes.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 light strong-built dog-cart.
2 new lady's and gents' English made Falcon bicycles.
And any other horses and carriages which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BALLOO SARANG STREET OTHERWISE CALLED BHOOSARI MOHOLLA,

On TUESDAY, the 13th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr, Ludhabhoy Ebrahim the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bohra Fidaally, Sooltanally the mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated the 22nd day of June, 1883, and in the indenture of further charge dated the 20th day of April, 1885. 11th day of January, 1886, 7th day of October, 1896 and 13th day of September, 1897, the following property, viz—

All that piece of Fazundari ground, Fazundar whereof is Mr. Hormusji Shapoorji together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, on the western side of Balloo Sarang Street otherwise called Bhoosari Moholla, containing by admeasurement 181 square yards be the same little, more or less and assessed under old No. 40-41, New Nos. 174 and 176, and Ward No. 141, and bounded on the east, by Balloo Sarang Street or Bhoosari Moholla, on the west, by sweeper's passage, on the north, by the house of Washerman Ebrahim Peeroo, and on the south, by the house of Memon Rahimtoola Sulleman and which premises are in the occupation of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have been instructed by Messrs. Williams and Son, to sell by Auction, without reserve, on account of defaulting Mortgagors, in Room No. 6, Sassoon Buildings, over the Proprietary High School, Mint Road, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 13th and 14th inst; ant, at 1 p. m., each day,

A selection of valuable Books on History, Biography, Theology, Medicine, Engineering Dictionaries, Poetry, Drama and general literature, including sets of novels by Scott, Thackeray, Lytton, Dickens, and others, also some household furniture, glass, plated and crockeryware, table and other lamps, valuable oil-paintings, steel engravings and chromolithographs, an expensive set of mathematical drawing instruments, a valuable microscope, some electro-magnetic batteries, gold and silver spectacles, some silver watches, a silver musical bird box, a large quantity of carpenter's tools, grinding and setting stones and a fine vice, a nearly new medium sized iron stoves, for burning coal, charcoal or wood, kerosine oil stoves, Persian, Cambay and tapestry carpets, handsome flower Damask table linen, towels &c., and two very fine pianofortes, one being a patent Harmonicord grand concert and the other an iron framed upright grand cottage both in excellent tone and condition, also a substantial Pneumatic tyre bicycle, a Jafferabad cow, giving 10 seers milk with a young calf, and a pair of English geese.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days previous to the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE GARDEN PLANTS.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the compound of Dr. Dimmock, a special selection of rare and well grown plants for household decoration, such as palms, ferns, begonias, dracenas, cauns, orchids, anthuriums, etc., fowl house, the property of Major COLLIE, I. M. S.

The plants will be on view, three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the administrators to the estate of the Late Antonio George de Ga, Eqr. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sale by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 18th instant at 1 p m at the Prospect House Grant Road, valuable open carved blackwood household furniture, big dinner set specially ordered from England, glassware, best plated ware, silverware, square piano by Soundy and Co, gold hunting watch with gold chain, rings, English clock, large Brussels carpet, mahogany dinning table, 1, 2, 3, 4 light hanging organd lamps, China garden seats, table ornaments, etc

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 9th December, 1898.

NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them from the undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana.

SPECIALITIES.

			Rs.	as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14	0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia „	50	„	15	0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	10	0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	„	12	8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

					Cash. Rs.	a.
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings				per box	11	0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	„	9	0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	„	7	8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	„	7	0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	„	5	0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	„	3	0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	„	7	0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100		„	6	0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100		„	6	8
Habano 2A	do.	100		„	4	8
Cartado 1A	do.	100		„	6	8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREZUKA
THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

Agents for India :—TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

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Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	„ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch,

Bombay, 1st July, 1898

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Gawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BAKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road. Fort. Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BURNT COTTON AT COLABA.

TOMORROW SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Menesse & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot Colaba :—

33 F. P. Bales of Burnt Cotton.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No, 143 of 1898.

Hoorbat, widow, and Sole Surviving Executrix of Esmail Joosub Lakha, Mortgagee ....Plaintiff.

vs.

Cowasjee Eduljee Bisni, Mortgagor ....Defendant,

In pursuance of the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit dated the 14th October, 1898, and under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed thereunder, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 18th December, 1898, at 4 p.m., at the site of the property in question at Bandora, the undermentioned landed property, viz—

All those the eight pieces or parcels of land, with the two wells and the messuages or tenements, bungalow, stables and huts built thereon, assessed by the Bandora Municipality under house No. 133 and No. 133-2, Kharry, and standing on the north side of the public road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder and Bassein, situate at Bandora, in Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring, registered and assessed as hereunder :—

Survey	No.	Plot No.	Admeasuring	Assessment Rs. a.
1	53	1	1 Acre 28¼ Goonthas	13 0
2	54	1	7½ Goonthas	4 10
3	34	2	4¼ Goonthas	0 11
4	54	13	9¼ Goonthas	2 0
5	59	7	6 3-4 Goonthas	1 2
6	54	14	4 1-4 Goonthas	0 12
7	58	9	2 Goonthas	Free.
8	54	15	3½ Goonthas	0 13

which said eight pieces of land are comprised in one large piece of land, which is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the properties of Padri Gabriel, Funchuk and Feress Parel and Jao Domingo Gabriel, on or towards the south by the said public road leading from Bandora to Gorebunder and Bassein, on or towards the west by the properties of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Dossabhoy Andhiaroo, and the said Padri Gabriel Funchuk and Jao Antone Rodrigues, and on or towards the east by the properties of the said Padri Gabriel Funchuk and Domell DeMnto Patel and Byramjee Pochajee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, plaintiff's Attorneys, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 9th December, 1898.

J. RATILAL & CO.,
TOBACCONISTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS :—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

CIGARETTES :—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED
All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & CO.,
Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH :—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	29	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 2. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 2. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B), V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ON and from the 17th December 1898 the extension of this Railway from KHARGPUR to KOLAGHAT and KHARGPUR to BALASORE will be OPENED for public goods traffic which will be followed in a very few days by the further opening to Cuttack.

A. E. P. GRAVES.
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, the 1st December 1898.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-INTRODUCTION OF Nos. 3 DOWN AND 4 UP FAST PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN COLABA AND AHMEDABAD AND ALTERATIONS IN TIMINGS OF TRAINS ON H. H. THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI RAILWAY.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 15th December, and until further notice, the morning through FAST PASSENGER TRAINS between Colaba and Ahmedabad, which were DISCONTINUED in November, 1897, will be RE-INTRODUCED.

The Timings of the Trains at the principal Stations are as shown below :—

Colaba	Dep	8 5
Grant Road	"	8 38
Bulsar	"	14 22
Surat	"	16 16
Broach	"	17 58
Baroda	"	19 47
Anand	"	20 59
Ahmedabad	Arr	22 30

Ahmedabad	Dep	6 0
Anand	"	7 49
Baroda	"	8 53
Broach	"	10 43
Surat	"	12 34
Bulsar	"	14 34
Grant Road	"	20 17
Colaba	Arr	20 40

From the same date also, the Timings of the Mixed Trains on H. H. the Gaekwar's Dabhoi Railway will be altered to suit the connections at Miyagam and Vishvamitri Junctions.

Detailed Timings of the above Trains may be obtained from the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1898.

NOTICE to hereby given to the public that the Undersigned is entitled to one undivided Moiety or half part of and in the Several landed properties situate in Bombay, Poona and elsewhere and standing in the name of his brother the late SITTANATH GOPINATH AJINKYVA, a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay. All persons purchasing, mortgaging, or otherwise dealing, with the said properties without the written consent of the, Undersigned will do so at their own risk and peril—Dated this 6th day of December, 1898.

KESHRINATH GOPINATH AJINKYA
(son of GOPINATH RAGHUNATH.)
residing in Dookur Gully, near Chira Bazar in Bombay, outside the Fort.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY, 10th December, 1898.
Do 17th do do
Do 7th January, 1899.
Do 14th do do
Do 21st do do
Do 28th do do
Do 4th February do
Do 4th March do
Do 11th do do
Do 18th do do
Do 25th do do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY, 18th. WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY. 25th February. 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 536, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only,
and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
22, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	8 p.c.	105
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Shownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	197½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,280
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs30	240xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	72½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	352½
Munmar M	[illegible]	250	all	25	220xd
New Berar	[illegible]	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	[illegible]	125	125	Rs 15	160
Prince of Wales	100	500	[illegible]	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	30	240xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,0[illegible]xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,005

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	365
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	42
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	630
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	840
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	460
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	820
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindoostan	875	1,000	1,000	25	520
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,400
Imperial Cotton	200	500	500	dvdRs.15	375
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvdRs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	800xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	590
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,075
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,185
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs.10	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,865xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0[illegible]	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	340
Oriental	5,72[illegible]	625	625	dvd Nil	202½
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs40	1,020
Saaraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	715
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,870
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	685xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs 12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	230xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,800	500	500	15	230
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410x
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	249½
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	490
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdR.	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	000	1,000	[illegible]	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	150
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	125
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,600
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 [illegible] ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	[illegible]000	500	500	50	1,010
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,[illegible]0	250	250	9 p 16	320
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
arcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	148
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	115
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	56
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000	dvdR023	430
Soundy & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	70
Treacher & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1030
Thacker & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		140
Telephone Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	251	dvd R15	26

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun-rises, 6h 22m. Sun-sets, 5h 23m. High water, 6-28m, 8-29a. Low water, 0-53m, 1-40a.
Music at the Esplanade Band stand, at 5-45 p.m.
The Flying Jordans, Esplanade 9 p.m.
Simon's Grand Museum.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia per s. s. Laos will be closed at the General Post Office at 1-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 14th inst.

THE ANNUAL FEAST OF MOUNT POINSER.—The Annual Feast of Mount Poinser of our Lady of Immaculate Conception will be celebrated on Sunday, the 11th instant. There will be low masses at 7, 8, 9, 10 and the high mass at 11 a.m. As usual there will be special trains running both in the morning and evening.

A CORRECTION.—With reference to the statement made in yesterday's issue about the Jain College proposed to be established from the munificent gift of four lakhs of rupees by the late Mr. Panalal Poonamchand, we learn that no provision is made to name it after Muni Maharaj Atmaramji. The college will be for the general benefit of the Jain community and with it is to be connected a free dispensary.

THE MURDER AT CHIRA BAZAAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker charged Dinshaw Eduiji Randelia with committing the murder of his daughter, named Hirabai, and causing grievous hurt to his mother, named Soonabai, by means of a clasp knife. Superintendent Hack prosecuted. On the application of Mr. Hack the Magistrate remanded the case to the 17th instant, and ordered the accused to be sent to the Police Surgeon for examining the state of his mind.

FIRE AT MALLET BUNDER.—Smoke was seen issuing out of a stock of coal belonging to Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cashinath at Mallet bunder yesterday, at forenoon, and the owner on being informed of the occurrence, sent telephonic intimations to the Babula Tank Fire Bridgade Station. The fire engine from that station put in an early appearance, and connecting a hose with a hydrant played on the burning coal and extinguished the flames. The origin of the fire is believed to be spontaneous combustion and the damage is estimated at Rs. 700 which is covered by insurance.

THE BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine band master commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March	City Sights	Czibulka
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance.	Sullivan
Valse	Jeunsse Doree	Waldteufel
Reminiscence of	Tosti	Tosti
Galop	The Cyclists	Kupler

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mr. Ahmed Deoji, a dealer in furniture at Chuckla Street, entrusted his servant with bills to the amount of Rs. 3000 to collect outstandings from several persons. The servant left the complainant's shop on the morning of the 6th instant, but as he did not return in the evening as usual, complainant became suspicious and instituted inquiries, when he learnt that the servant had recovered Rs. 386 from seven of the complainant's debtors. On Wednesday evening, a townsman while passing along the road near the Jumma Musjid noticed a small bundle lying near a dust bin and on its being opened the remaining bills belonging to the complainant were found. The servant is a native of Unao near Cawnpore, to which place a telegram has been sent for his arrest.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Bomanjee Lane Fort, on view of the body of Rustomji Bomanji Madon a Parsee youth aged eighteen years. Deceased was a student and went up for the Matriculation examination last month. He complained of the Persian paper in the examination being difficult and said to his father that he had not done well in that paper. Subsequently he found out that he had failed in the examination. On Wednesday afternoon, deceased's sisters went to a wedding and his father left home telling him to get ready to go with him to the wedding. At 4-30 p. m., the father returned home when he saw the deceased hanging by a rope from a beam in the bed room. The father immediately got a knife and cut the rope, but life was then extinct. A verdict of suicide by hanging was recorded.

RUNAWAY HORSES.—Sergt. Anderson and corporal Flowers in charge of the Government Remount Horses at Stevens' Stables Bellasis Road were accompaning sixteen whalers to the Byculla stables for despatch to Ahmednugger on Wednesday afternoon, when on arrival at the junction of Bellasis and Ripon Roads three horses broke away from the syces and bolted down Clare and Haines Roads to Jacobs Circle. On entering the Circle one of the animals knocked down a coolie named Yessoo Khanoo. The horses then proceeded along the Authur Road into Gilder Street where they were met by one Mr. Hunter who cought them. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospitel where it was ascertained that he had sustained a fracture of the right shinbone and a serious contused wound on the back of the head. He has been detained in the Hospital for treatment.

THE DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI'S JUBILEE CONVERSAZIONE.—The Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, a Vernacular scientific Society giving lectures in Guzerati on scientific subjects and drawing a grant-in-aid from the Bombay Government, celebrates its Jubilee by holding a scientific, industrial and educational conversazione, commencing about the 20th of this month and lasting four days —plague permitting. The arrangements will be similar to those adopted on the occasion of the large conversazone organised for the society by Dr. H. R. Tavaria, Lecturer, Technical Institute, in 1895. The demonstration will include up to date science recent industrial development and invention. The ensuing Conversazione will be organised by Dr. Tarwaria, assisted by a special committee of the society's members including Mr. K. R. Kama, Prof. K. D. Naigamwala, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. E. D. Talati, B.A. and Mr. N. H. Patel. About fifty exhibitors take part, and several of them are coming from the provincial colleges. All up to date subjects are represented including a large exhibit on the X rays, aluminium and the total solar eclipse of 1898, the principals and professors of several local institutions cooperate in the movement, which promises to be a scientific treat. A number of recent inventions will be displayed, while several of the exhibits in the industrial section have been specially prepared for the occassion.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Hurst charged Hurgovind Jetha and Mahomed Haji Ebrahim with causing grievous hurt to one Balkrishna Trimbuck a Sub-Inspector in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. Mr. Roughton Solicitor with Messrs Velinker and Kapadia pleaders appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Acworth defended the first and Mr. Brown the second accused. Complainant in his evidence stated on the 17th November last at 8 p. m. he was going for an evening walk in company of his two friends and was returning home at 9 p.m. by the Queen's Road when he saw a hawker in parched grain with his tray on the ground and the accused seated in front of him making some purchases. Complainant seeing the accused striking the hawker and throwing down his stuff remonstrated with them and said "you are troubling men in your billiard room ; you want to practice zoolum even here." Thereupon the first accused got up and abused the complainant and dealt him a blow on his mouth with a clenched fist, knocking out a tooth. Complainent bled from the mouth, when the first accused gave him another blow on the back of his head. Complainant attempted to seize him when the second accused gave him a blow with a stick on his forehead. Complainant shouted out for a police sepoy when both the accused ran away. Complainant then reported the matter to the police who removed him to the J. J. Hospital where the wounds were dressed and he was allowed to go home. Both the accused were arrested the following day in a billiard room at Falkland Road. The first accused in his defence stated that complainant came to his billiard room with one Vithuldas Tulsidas. Vithuldas was talking to the second accused about some money matter and complainant was standing at a short distance from them. He gave complainant a pan to eat and he left the place. At 2 p.m. complainant came to get him arrested. This charge was a concocted one. The second accused left his case in the hands of his solicitor. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded the case was adjourned.

THE FLYING JORDONS.

THIS evening the Flying Jondons will make their last appearance, but four, when in view of the fact of a Parsee night there will doubtless be another overflowing audience present. The farewell matinee performance for Saturday will doubtless be well patronised, since it is absolutely the last children's matinee entertainment when an entirely new programme will be presented. In the evening Miss Marie Jordon will make her great appearance as a wire walker, an act, in which she presumes to rival the celebrated Blondin. On Monday evening a Grand Cyclists Theatre party has been arranged and will be under the patronage of all the leading cyclists of the city.

THE TRAGEDY AT CHEERA BAZAAR.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, resumed enquiry, yesterday, afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Heerabai Dinshaw Randiria, the Parsee girl, who, with her sister, mother and grand-mother, was stabbed by her father Dinshaw Edulji Randeria in their house at Cheera Bazaar on Saturday evening last. Superintendent Hack and Inspector Barker watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Dinshaw was also placed before the coroner and the jury.

Navajbai, eldest daughter of Dinshaw, on being examined said. I am the daughther of Dinshaw Edulji Randeria. My age is ten years. The diseased was my sister. Up to December 3rd I lived with my mother, grand-mother and the deceased on the third floor of a house at Chira Bazaar on Girgaum Road. About 7 p.m, that day I was at home with my mother, grand-mother and the deceased. My father came there, took off his coat went into the bath room and washed his hands and face. He than returned to the front room and said his Kusti prayers. My grand-mother asked him whether he would like to have his meals when my father replied in the affirmative. My grand-mother then went into the kitchen at the back to fetch his meals and my father got up from his seat and embraced me and the deceased. He then took the deceased by his hand and went and sat on a chair, while the deceased stood by his side. My father took out a *Chaku* (penknife) from his pocket and stabbed deceased, who then screamed. Blood was issuing from her body. Deceased was dressed in silk *Jubla* a pair of cotton drawers and a black skull cap. My father said nothing to the deceased before he stabbed her nor did the deceased say anything to him. After I saw blood coming out I cried out, my mother and grand-mother went up to my father to take the knife from him. I went in the middle and received a cut on my left hand and left leg by him. My mother while trying to take the knife out of my father's hand received cuts on both her hands.

Here Dinshaw became excited and interrupted the proceedings and was warned by the coroner.

Witness, contining, said : I then ran downstairs on the first floor. I was then taken by the police to the Goculdas Hospital where my injuries were dressed and have since been detained for treatment, when I saw the blood coming from deceaseds body my grand mother came into the room. My father was not living with us for the last eighteen months. My grand mother used to take me and the deceased at his shop in Dhobie Talao. My father was sitting on a chair when he stabbed the deceased.

Dr. Siddey Smith, Surgeon to the corner, said : On Sunday the 4th December at 11-30 a.m., I made an autopsy of the body of the deceased at the mortuary at the Gocaldas Tejpal Hospital. The deceased was seven years of age. There was an incised wound about six inches long extending from one inch above and in the right side of the navel in an upward direction towards the left side to within about three inches below the left arm pit. There were eight silver wiresutures in the wound. On opening the body much blood was seen to be effused between the abdominal muscles. The cartilledge of the left ninth rib was clean cut through. The abdomen was full of clotted blood and serum which traced to a wound of the meserteric artery. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the post-mortem appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was hemorrhage consequent on the wound which I have described. This knife or similar one could have inflected the injury.

Cross-examined by Dinshaw : I did examine the deceased with a view to ascertain whether she had been outraged. I found that such was not the case.

Here the coroner asked Dinshaw whether he had any questions to ask Dr. Smith.

Dinshaw again became excited and said that all the Parsees are rogues, cheats and vulgar. He wanted to ask the doctor certain questions which were disallowed by the coroner. He kept on muttering all the time. He added that his object was to show that his mother practised zoolum on his two daughters, and that was the reason which prompted him to commit the deed.

Kolibai the wife of Dinshaw, corroborated her daughter's statement. Questioned by Dinshaw, she stated that she or her children were never ill-treated by Dinshaw.

Hormasji Sorabji Divetree examined by Seperintendent Hack said, I am an assistant in the Oriental Government Life assurance Company and live in the adjoining house occupied by Dinshaw's family. I knew the family by sight. On the 3rd instant shortly after 7 p. m. I heard screams of childen from the adjoining house and proceeded so to that house. While going on the second floor I saw Kolibai in the passage. She told me to go upstairs. I went up to the third floor when Dinshaw who was standing near the staircase strugling with his mother told me not to interfere. Notwithstanding that I proceeded up the stair case. No sooner I reached the 3rd floor than Dinshaw went into an inner room. His mother followed him and I followed her. Dinshaw lay himself down on a cot and began to stab himself with a knife. I caught hold of his hand with the assistance of Soonabai the mother of Dinshaw ; I caught hold of both of his hands and his mother wrenched the knife from him, I then told Soonabai to go downstairs and she went away with the knife. After about five or seven minutes I saw a Mahomedam there whom I knew be a policemen. He asked me where the knife was. I went downstairs took the knife from Soonabai's hand and gave it to him, It was similar to one produced. Dinshaw's clothes were all stained with blood. When I went to get the knife from Soonabai I saw her bleeding. I knew Dinshaw from the last twenty-five years. We in were school together. Last year he was sent to a lunatic asylum he being deranged in his mind. After wrenching off the knife from him I asked him what he had done and he said he wanted to become happy and make them all happy. By them I understood he meant the whole family. I last talked to him about ten or twelve months ago at the market. After I handed over the knife Constable Walter and other policemen came on the scene, took Dinshaw in their charge and took him to the Goculdas Hospital.

Dinshaw declined to cross-examine the witness.

Nurmahomed Haji Essa desposed ; I am a servant to one Haji Latiff Haji Hassum who keeps a cutlery shop in Janjipur Street. I do not know the accused. He was brought to my shop by Inspector Barker at 10 a, m. to-day. Inspector Barker asked me if I had sold a knife to the accused some days ago, I said I had, I handed over the knife produced to Inspector Barker like one I had sold to a Parsee for thirteen annas.

Dinshaw declained to cross examine the witness.

Inspector James Barker examined by superintendent Hack said : At 7 p.m. on Saturday I received certain information in consequence of which I proceeded to a house in Cheera Bazaar, on the first floor I saw blood on the floor of two rooms. I then went up to the third floor and in a back room I found the coat produced hanging up on a peg and in its pocket I found the packet produced. It was closed at the time. I since ascertained that the coat belonged to Dinshaw I took charge of that coat and other clothes belonging to Dinshaw and the deceased. With Dinshaw I went to Janjikar street where last witness told me that he had sold a knife to a Parsee about ten or twelve days ago,

Further enquiry was at this stage adjourned till 17th instant.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

SATURDAY.

ENTRIES ADDITIONAL RACES BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA.

The Tom Thumb Plate—Distance 1-2 mile
Mr Eusuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver, 13 1 3-4
Mr F N D's c a p Bonny Boy
Mr D D's c a p Muktar
Mr Alli bin Amir's b a p Observer, 13 2
Mr P F Fischer's c a p Buereh, 13 1 1-2

Maiden Plate—Distance 5 furlongs
Mr Bland's b a g Gholib, 13 2 3-4
Mr Lyndon's b a g Prince, 13 2 3-8
Major Conron's bl a g Coosach, 13 2 1-2
Mr Abdul Rahmon Amira's b a p Quality, 13 1 1-2
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Solicitor, 13 2 1-2
Mr R B's b a g Romeo, 13 2 1-2
Mr P F Fescher's c a g Hurlingham, 13 2 3-4

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES, 17TH DECEMBER.

Trial Stakes—For Horses landed since August 1898, The Distance will be 1-2 mile and not 5 furlongs

Conditions—For Xmas Stakes, 17th December 1898
Winner—Rs 100, 2nd Rs 10, 3rd Rs 15
For all Horses the property of Members of the Bombay, Poona and Kirkee Gymkhanas and which have not won race value Rs 5000
English and Australian Catch weight over 11st 7 Arabs and C B Catch weight over 1st
To be ridden by G R's, Distance 6 furlongs
Entry Rs 5 to close at 7 p m, Tuesday 13th December and Rs 5 more if not struck out before 8 a m, on Friday 16th December 1898

Conditions—Prospectus 17th December, 1898, attention of owners is drawn to general conditions, No 9 and No 10

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W I T C.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is " pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin ; " also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clawnwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning ; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of " Albion " are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

BE KIND TO THE LITTLE ONES.—There is no tyranny so hard to bear as the tyranny of parents who, without meaning to be cruel, do not understand their children. How continually do we find a child punished simply because it is fretful. It does not seem to occur to some parents that in nine cases out of ten a child's fretfulness arises from ill-health or from some temporary ailment. But this is assuredly true, and, instead of punishing their children, parents will do well to take steps to keep them healthy and strong. They will not find this difficult if they take care to keep Holloway's Pills and Ointment always by them. These are remedies which never fail.

THE MILITARY POSITION IN SWAT.

IT was, we hear, rumoured in the Malakand, when it was seen that the Fakir was gaining ground after he crossed into the Nikpi Valley unopposed by the Nawab, that military opinion was in favour of attempting a rapid forward move with the available troops of the moveable column at Chakdara in order to deal a sudden and effective blow at the Fakir and at the same time stimulate the Nawab into action against him. The idea of such a step, however, was not long entertained by the authorities, and their decision was undoubtedly justified by the development which followed the Fakir's second success with such startling rapidity. This showed the dangerous position in which the moveable column would have been placed by forward move. On military grounds such a step would have been highly imprudent, for it must have left our communications unprotected, and it was extremely doubtful if the force could have taken sufficiently decided action to deal an effective blow. The elusive tactics of these mountaineers would most probably have prevented our coming to close quarters with them. Another reason, equally strong, was that such a movement would have left the Swat Valley without any troops, a most important consideration when the rapid changes to which popular feeling is subject among these tribes, are taken into account. It hardly required much military prudence, in fact to foresee that a dash at the Fakir would simply have rendered the position more difficult for us: it would have become necessary to follow up our move till he was forced to leave the neighbourhood of Dir's territory. This the military column could not have accomplished by itself, and without communiction with a base. It was, therefore, only common prudence that compelled the authorities to remain inactive in the Swat Valley at a moment when the rapid advance of even a small force in the direction of Dir might have changed the whole course of events, and perhaps rendered an expedition unnecessary by breaking up the Fakir's following by a single decisive blow.

The forced inaction of the Government may have given the impression that the local authorities lacked the initiative for conceiving and carrying out a measure bold enough to inspire respect for our power and authority. But, of course, the real reason is that the arrangements for holding the Swat frontier do not include a large supporting reserve at the base of Nowshera. When we were forced into our present anomalous position by the ill-advised retention of Chitral, expert military opinion decided that the precautions taken in the Malakand and Swat Valley were ample but, of course, only for defensive purposes. It was inexpedient on financial grounds to maintain, in addition to the garrisons of the fortified posts, and the Swat moveable column, a reserve force at the base which could be pushed up in a few hours, in support of the moveable column in the standing camp at Khar. If such a force existed, we might have checkmated the Fakir and nipped the rising in the bud by just such a move as was contemplated. The unforeseen circumstances attending the present outbreak in Swat must serve as as a lesson for future guidance when the time arrives for re-considering the measures necessary for protecting our line of communications with Chitral, which runs through the Nawab of Dir's territory. As we have seen, no reliance can be placed on this Chief. To his weakness, in the present crisis, is primarily due the success of the Fakir's plans and all the present trouble, which may even yet come to a head. It will prove a difficult problem to tackle, for Dir is a notoriously mullah-ridden country, and it is the mullah's influence which outweighs all other considerations with these ignorant tribes, who are more easily swayed by the mullahs' counsels than by loyalty to their Chief. No arrangement therefore, with the Nawab for protecting our communications which does not take count of the mullahs' power for mischief, will be effective. Even if we should raise another and a stronger man in place of the present Nawab, he might be unable to resists their influence, and in his attempts to do so, and to act in good faith towards the Government, he might only become estranged from his subjects and the object of intrigues for deposing him.

Thus the position as regards the Nawab of Dir resolves itself into this, that whoever the Nawab may be, his relations with the Government render him an object of detestation to his own subjects and the neighbouring plans, who can be easily persuaded by the mullahs, that so long as he is in the pay of the British Government and is bound to be friendly towards us, he can never be a good Muhammadan. In fact the religious question will always be the crux of the situation in those parts so long as the power of fanaticism remains what it is. A possible solution of the difficulty is that we might occupy Dir, like Chakdara, but though such a course would no doubt be dear to the forward party, there are such grave objections to it, both on military and political grounds, that it is impossible for the present to seriously consider it. The distance from Chakdara to Dir is 130 miles, and without reckoning the natural difficulties on the road, our position at Dir would be too far removed from the base to make such a step possible. In fact we are now beginning to realise the truth of what should have been obvious from the first that with a savage people half measures are impossible. We must either leave them entirely alone, or conquer them and subdue them permanently. The latter course would require the occupation of Swat by an army corps for at least three years, which is quite impossible in the present financial condition of India. We must, therefore, make up our minds to endure the consequences of our ill-advised interference beyond the frontier, and be prepared for a constant series of border risings like the present.

There is some analogy between the position at present in Swat and that existing in the Khyber valley when the Afridis rose against us and attacked our outposts there. In both cases a rapid move and a sharp decisive blow might have pricked the bubble and enabled us to re-assert our authority before the tribes had time to fall thoroughly under the mullahs' influence. The safety of Peshawar also similarly to the safety of the Swat Valley and our communications with the Malakand in the present instance, was an important consideration in the case. But the analogy ends here. The force at the disposal of the Commissioner of Peshawar was ample for all purposes, but he lacked the initiative for the attempt to save the situation, and the opportunity was lost of saving the Khyber. It was in fact only our inaction that made the loss of the Khyber possible. In Swat, on the other hand, the military position was admittedly too weak for offensive purposes, even before he Fakir attacked the Nawab's followers and appeared in the Nekpi valley, when his following numbered only a few hundreds and the Swatis seemed indifferent about his proceedings. The objective was also at too great a distance from the starting point of the moveable column. The prudence that prevented a hasty and ill-considered move has, moreover, been more or less justified by events up to the present. As far as can be ascertained, the Fakir is still retiring and his followers are deserting him. It is of course possible that he has merely fallen back to join his main body, or that the exhaustion of their provisions may be the difficulty, and that they may come again in a day or two. The Government, however, appear to be convinced that the danger is at an end, and that there will be no need of an expedition after all. Otherwise they would hardly return officers, who had already started, to distant stations, in addition to ordering all the troops to stand fast. It would have been better merely to issue orders in the first instance for the component parts of the expedition to hold themselves in readiness. Now, however, that the original orders have been countermanded with much friction, it still remains to be seen whether they will not have to be once more re-issued.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A BOY AND GIRL MARRIAGE.

THE allegation against the Eurasian that he gets married at an improvidently early age, is not to be fixed on the Eurasian, alone observes a contemporary. The average age, to be sure, at which young man and maidens get married in England is very probably much higher than the average age at which Eurasian, go to the altar in Madras, but there are probably thousands of cases every year in London in which positive boys and girls, with a mere pittance for their support, enter on married life. A case came before a London police-court on the 2nd inst., which the magistrate who heard it declared was "one of the most striking instances that had ever come under his notice of the reckless way in which young people married," with a good deal more to the same effect. It was a sad case. The marriage took place eighteen months ago, when the husband was aged 16½ years, and the wife was of the same age. The husband, William Walter Desborough by name, described as a labourer, was charged on the 2nd inst, with wilfully neglecting to maintain his wife, Ada, whereby she had become chargeable to the parish as an inmate of the workhouse. The relieving officer of the parish prosecuted only behalf of the guardians and said that the prisoner's wife had been an inmate of the workhouse for three months. It appeared that the prisoner and his wife had never had a home of their own, but had lived at different times with their respective parents. Finally, last August Mrs. Desborough found herself destitute and without anywhere to go to, and she entered the workhouse The husband, who had made himself scarce, was at last arrested on a warrant, and his utterance to the policeman who arrested him was : " Well, what can I do ! I can't keep a wife on twopence or threepence a day, and that's about as much as I earn." The magistrate remarked that it was a disgraceful story and that it was obvious that the prisoner had never made any effort to maintain his wife, and probably never intended to do so, and he sentenced the prisoner to a month's hard labour. A worse case than this could scarcely, we fancy, be found in Eurasia!

THE TERROR OF THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

H. M. S. "Mohawk" was ordered from Sydney last April direct to the British Solomon Islands, Gavutu being the first port of call. The greatest secrecy was preserved in regard to her movements, but in some inexplicable way it leaked out at Sydney that before she returned British possessions in the West Pacific would be added to, and also that Chief Belunji the terror of the South Sea Islands, would be an involuntary passenger on the vessel. Terrible tales of this man's career have from time to time reached Australia. In one instance he had ordered to be slaughtered fifteen female infants because his favourite wife had given birth to a girl. The babes had been taken by the heels by Tamatu, lieutenant of Belunji, whirled around and dashed against hard packed earth in front of this human monster's palace. One of the officers of the *Mohawk* says—Our instructions were to hoist the British flag on the Santa Cruz, the Swallow, the Reef, and other islands. After ten days coaling we make straight for the Santa Cruz Islands. A short time before we arrived at Vella la Vella he had crowned his atrocities by one of the most appalling crimes ever recorded. Belunji, it seems, with thirst for human blood strong upon him, ordered a number of his warriors to prepare for a head-hunting expedition. He expressed his intention of getting a white head (European) before he returned and evidently referred to Mr. Smythe, an English missionary, who had been labouring for some time among a neighbouring tribe. They started on their expedition in war canoes and made several days' cruise before finding any prey. Finally they overtook a canoe laden with ten young women, several of them being mothers with infants at their breasts. Belunji deliberately shot six of the women and took possession of their heads which, according to savage custom, he mounted on sharp-pointed sticks. The infants he threw into the sea to be devoured by sharks. His appetite for blood not being satisfied with this Belunji took the surviving women, notwithstanding their piteous appeals for mercy, to an isolated spot on their own island, tortured them, and then put them to death. Whether Belunji knew from the menacing attitude of our crew that his life was in danger I cannot say, but at any rate he tried to give us the slip by attempting suicide on board the "Mohawk." Although we had him shakled and chained, he managed in some way to secure a sharp-pointed stick, with which he actually opened veins in his right wrist. He suffered great loss of blood before we discovered his attempt and fought like a tiger with the ship's surgeon, who tried to sew up his wounds. When asked by an interpreter why he had attempted suicide, he replied that he had lost his liberty and power, which meant his life. He also freely confessed cannibalism, and said that he had practised it for nearly twenty years. In appearance he is not so repulsive as one would imagine. He is of immense stature, 6 feet 3 inches in height, and weighs about 220 pounds.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN the "Bombay Government Gazette," it is announced that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the closing of all public offices from December 24th, 1898, to January 2nd, 1899, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas holidays. Heads of Offices are to arrange for the despatch of any emergent business which may arise during the holidays.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY THE 8TH OF DECEMBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Colombo, Bangalore, Bombay and Ghadechi. The variations of the maximum temperature from the normal are large in some places and show a defect of from 9° to 20° in Rajputana, Gujarat and at Neemuch, Delhi and Jhansi, and an excess of from 7° to 9° at Sirsa, Khandwa, Amraoti and Akola. The minimum temperature is yet considerably in excess of the normal in Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and at Allahabad, Sirsa, Deesa, Rajkot, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Sholapur and Ratnagiri. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Akola and the lowest 39° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are locally large in some places, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in many places. Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Delhi, Jhansi, Jeypore, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Veraval and Neemuch, and a few drops fell at Ahmedabad and Colombo. The unsettled weather conditions off the Kathiawar and North Konkan Coasts have disappeared, but as the weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition in Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and the North-West Provinces, local showers are likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 8.

Thursday's observations : Pressure has increased briskly in Persia and slightly in Baluchistan, in both of which areas fine weather with clear skies and lower temperature than usually obtains. Pressure changes in India are no where large, but are very irregular as is usual during feebly disturbed weather at this season. Pressure has given way slightly at most stations, but is falling briskly at the higher Kashmir stations. Weather continues feebly unsettled in Rajputana, Central India, North western Provinces and the hill districts of Upper India, and showers have fallen over the greater part of Rajputana and in parts of Central India and north-western Provinces. Abu reports one inch, Jhansi, Neemuch, Kotah and Oodeypore each about half an inch. Light snow has fallen at about eleven thousand feet on the Simla hills, and snow is falling in the higher elevations of Kashmir. Temperature has fallen largely in Rajputana and averaged five degrees below normal in Rajputana and Gujarat yesterday. Temperature is unchanged in Berar, Central Provinces and Bombay Deccan, and is in large excess. The excess was thirteen degrees at Khandwa and Akola yesterday. Sharp contrasts of temperature hence continue in Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, and Berar. The weather continues feebly unsettled and disturbed in the same areas as yesterday.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th December, 1898.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade on Saturday the 10th instant.
2. Major J Pollen having rejoined from leave of absence, resumes his duties this day.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th December, 1898.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

2. The following member has been transferred from No 1 to No 2 Company and posted to No 3 Sub Division :—No 527 Gunner J S Broad.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

AN interesting anecdote is related of the late Mr Bayard, the former Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James's. His house at Wilmington was at one time overrun with rats, and when in New York he determined to buy a terrier. He applied to a friend, Mr. William R. Travers, one of the then wittiest man of New York and an authority on the subject, for information as to where he could get the sort of animal he wanted. Mr. Travers took him to a rat-pit the proprietor of which was a well-known sporting character ; and Mr. Bayard, having stated what he wanted, added that the wished to see the dog tried before he bought it. The dog-fancier produced a beautiful little terrier and put him into the pit. Then he got a big, fierce-looking rat and put it into the pit, too. The two animals glared at one another, and as the rat made a dash the terrier turned tail and ran, pursued by the rat. "Buy the rat, Tom," Travers shouted, "buy the rat."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ? — Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

THE CURZON PAVILION.
Lessee and Manager ....LEWIS JORDAN.
Manager ....EDWIN GEACH.
LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS ? !
Despite the present continued success, the management regret owing to previous arrangements to announce the
LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR
Of This exceptionally Brilliant and Enormously successful combination
SEASON ENDS WEDNESDAY NEXT.
SECOND GRAND PARSEE NIGHT
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Presence of the Leading Parsee Citizens.
SECURE SEATS AT SOUNDY & COMPANY.
FLYING JORDANS
and their
BRILLIANT COMBINATION
PRICES: Rs. 3, 2, 1, and As. 8,
Special Box Seats, Rs. 4.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

LAST GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE | Doors open at 4-30.
MATINEE | Starting punctually at 5.
MATINEE | CHILDREN
MATINEE | EIGHT ANNAS TO ANY PART
MATINEE | Give the Youngsters
MATINEE | A FAREWELL TREAT.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY EVENING,
ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
First appearance of
MISS MARIE JORDAN
as the
Queen of the Invisible Wire.
Blondin outrivalled.
THE FLYING JORDANS.
Grand Cyclists' Theatre Party.
MONDAY NIGHT NEXT.
Under the Patronage of the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club and others.
Tickets may be Secured from
Serjeant Major J. H. Downing.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART.
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
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MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

K. E. TALATI,
LEATHER DRESSER AND CURRIER, MAKES
Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
Morocco Leather for Carriage Lining.
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Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes.
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Baba Dhaboo Street, No. 116, Bhendy Bazar.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES.
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT,
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES. Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.
WARDEN & Co.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET
A VERY AIRY and COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, known as ROZARIO COTTAGE, situated on excellent site at Matheran, well furnished, suitable for a large family. For Rent and other particulars, apply to
MUKHI KASSUM MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate...3 0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PURE LINSEED OIL
SUPERIOR TO IMPORTED OIL,
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOUREPORE CO., "LD.,"
CALCUTTA.
Contractors to the Public Works Department, State Railways, and all the large Consumers in Bengal.
FOR PRICES, &c., APPLY TO
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 8.

THERE were 45 lakhs of Indian Council Bills allotted in London yesterday, of which Rs. 33,30,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 9,70,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 2,00,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d. at which 22 per cent. of the tenders were accepted. It was announced that 50 lakhs will be allotted next week. Exchange on India at 30 days sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

Consols were quoted yesterday at 110 11-16 ex. French Rents were unchanged at 102 3-4; but Paris exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·31 1-2 fcs. Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent, were 1-8 per cent. lower, at £62 1-8; and Indian Sterling Loan remained at 115 1-2. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months sight was quoted at 3 3-8 per cent, and on 6 months sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 27 9-16d. per oz; and in new York the metal was unchanged in value at 59 3-4 cents per oz. demand exchange on London remaining at 4 85 1-8 dollars.

In Liverpool the cotton market closed steady. Surat's firm, arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 120,00 bales, inclusive of 100 bales East Indians; and the Imports, 35,000 bales. Prices continued unchanged all round. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid.—Uplands cotton remained in New York at 5 5-8 cents per lb.; Futures for March and June declined 3 points each to 5·41 and 5·53 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales; and the arrivals this season to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	57,000	70,000	49,000
Four days' do.	272,000	248,000	181,000
Since 1st Sept............	4,037,000	4,345,000	3,909,000

Our local Cotton Market has been quiet but steady to-day, with prices unchanged. Exporters purchased 100 bales each of Poolgaum, Damangaum, and Bengal, at Rs. 133, 134 and 125 per candy, respectively, and the mills bought 100 bales Damangaon at Rs. 133 and 100 Wadhwan at Rs. 125 1-2.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady, quite, and unchanged.

As reported by the telegraphic advices received this morning, in Beawar rain has been general over the district, and the mornings are cold and demy. In Dhollerd the weather continues cloudy with slight drizzle and looks, like rain, as it does also in Wadhwan. All crops are dooing well.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton............................	5,558	bales.
Wheat	22,669	cwts.
Linseed	3,571	"
Rapeseed	2,209	"
Gingellyseed..................	26,081	"
Castorseed.....................	1,789	"
Rice	4,810	"

FREIGHTS.—Business is reported done, in a quiet but steady market for Marseilles, Antwerp, and Genoa, at 18s. per ton, ready shipment.

EXCHANGE has been steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three month's sight credits. There was a fair enquiring for Bank Demand at 1s. 4d., at which the Banks refused to sell, only a small business transpiring at 1s. 3 31-32d, Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand........	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic....	1s. 3 15-16 to 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
France	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at 93 15-16 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 7-8 for Account, and advanced 1-16 per cent therefrom, to 94 and 93 15-16, respectively; 84 1-4 was quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices continue to slow a downward tendency. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,200 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surat firm.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 11-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes............................	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..................	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here this morning.

ADEN, DEC, 7.

The Austrian Lloyd's in Amphitrite from Bombay, arrives here this afternoon.

The same Company's s. s. Melpomene from Trieste, sailed for Bombay this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 7th instant, via Lemu and Mombassa.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Laos left Aden, for Bombay, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. and she is expected here on Monday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Sydney which left Bombay on Tuesday, the 22nd November, arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S and Co's s s Colaba, 4107 tons, Captain A M Rait, will said to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE s s Caithness, 2,222 tons, Captain J Proud, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta, (26th November,) with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Hosienee, 993 tons, captain Thomas Hughes, cleareel yesterday for Jeddah, &c. with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Carmorta, 1,351 tons, Captain J A Magenis, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c. with a general cargo, and Mrs. Coombs and 5 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Caithness s	Proud	Calcutta, Nov 26

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Nubia transport ...	Henning	Southampton
	Assyria s	Nielson	Persian Gulf
	Singapore s.........	Pizzarello.......	Genoa, &c
	Dean s	Hamilton	Tuticorin
	Muttra s	Blott	Calcutta, &c
	Hoseinee s	Hughes	Jeddah, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Colaba, Rait, for Chittagong
" Camorta, Magenis, for Rangoon, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Okhla, for Calcutta, &c
" Moravia, for Trieste via Karachi

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Haddon Hall s—10 cases portwine Phipson and Co

FROM LONDON.

Den of Airlie s—6 cases medicine Valubji Bhicca and Co

Carthage s—8 cases medicine Syed Abdool Razack

Peninsular s—10 cases varnish Vbdoolally Sumsoodin and Sons, 21 cases varnish C Rajbboy and Co, 172 cases varnish T F Bengalee, 83 cases oilmenstores D Cowasji, 98 cases oilmenstores, 22 cases vinegar and 17 cases medicine Essoofaly Rusoolji, 6 cases ham, 2 cases bacon and 3 cases cheese Jamsetji Fra. ji, 45 cases provision, 1 case soap and 2 cases confectionery E N Antia, 7 cases soap, 2 cases medicine and 1 case chemicals Essoofally Russooljee, 6 cases stationery H Abdoolally, 38 cases provision B F Mody, 24 cases provision, 6 cases stationary and 2 cases confectionery Phillips and Co, 14 bales printing papers and 3 cases stationery B Kurrimji, 42 bales printing papers K Shrikrishnadas

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudeshiemer s—3 casks methylated spirit Russee and Co

Mazagon s—26 bales printing papers S Smidt and Co

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 8.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—69 cwt turmeric Mohdina Allijee, 97 cwt gum Rustomjee C Patel, 2300 cwt joowar W and A Graham and Co, 2015 cwt myrabollams Wagjee Bucher, 1 case shawls Roopchund Dayaram

FOR MARSEILLES.

Wolf s—11451 cwt linseed and 3000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers, 2 pots rosa oil Bauer and Krause

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreland s—675 bales cotton Glade and Co, 30 bales cotton waste and 145 bales cotton fly Nanji Morarji Tejpal, 41 bales hemp Mathuradas Toplsidas, 325 cwt myrabollams Tyabjee and Co 999 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers, 150 bales hemp and 50 bales cotton fly Isaac Wright and Co, 1858 cwt gingellyseed and 1001 cwt rapeseed A Blascheck and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macrae s—220 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co, 672 cwt Lnseed Killick Nixon and Co, 100 bales cotton, 1000 cwt linseed and 1000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers

FOR VENICE.

Maravia s—850 bales cotton Valkart Brothers, 5000 bales cotton Prier deScore and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE-BROCKMAN—December 3, at Monghyr, the wife of E G Drake-Brockman, I C S, of a daughter.

FORBES—December 3, at Fyzabad, the wife of G Forbes, C S, of a son.

LAWRIE—December 5, at Chotajan, Assam, the wife of Herbert J Lawrie, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MATHEWS—RICHARDS—December 3, at Saint Thomas, Mount, Madras, by the Rev James Sharpe, M A, John Arthur, Chief Engineer of the Balaghat Gold Mine, Oorgaum, Southern India, younger son of William Mathews Esq. of Faristock England, to Edith Annie eldest daughter of Thomas Richards, Esq, M I C E, of the Nundydroog Gold Mine, Southern India.

DEATHS.

LEVASON—December 4, at Allahabad, of acute dysentery Mary Agnes, the beloved wife of Sub-Conductor W Lewason, Ordnance Department.

O'LEARY—Of your charity pray for the repose of the soul of Bertie, youngest son of Mr and Mrs J O'Leary, Dagshai, who died of hydrophobia at Mian Mir on the 19th November 1898, aged 22 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

*** THE Editorial and Managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1898.

THE New Diplomacy is getting on. At first it was confined to Ministers of State. It was thought a bold innovation when a member of the Cabinet told a public meeting that it being impossible to hurt Russia without a powerful military ally, the policy of an Alliance with Ger many should be seriously considered. A Prime Minister, it is true, had led the way when he announced that Great Britain would never again ally herself with Turkey, and that the vast dominions of the Sultan would soon be in the market. But thosee scapades were made on British soil, and as foreigners are not supposed to read English newspapers, they might never come to hear of what was said about them behind their backs. It is different when an Ambassador makes a speech in the capital of the State to which he is accredited, and gives his hosts a bit of his mind. It would be difficult to imagine Lord Dufferin, or Lord Lyons lecturing French statesmen as to what they should countenance and discountenance, warning them, that if they did not look out, Great Britain might take a course that France would not like. At all events they would have been careful to avoid free and easy language of the kind, at a moment such as the present, when France has withdrawn from Fashoda, "by order," as M. Zola would put it. The continued mobilisation of the everwhelming naval resources of the greatest of maritime Powers, one might have supposed, would be a sufficient intimation to France and her Government, that the policy of pin-pricks has been thoroughly exploded, and that Great Britain is no longer squeezable. Bismarck was out-spoken enough at times; he considered rudeness a useful diplomatic weapon when dealing with friendly or unfriendly neighbours. He highly approved of his son Herbert's rudeness to the British Foreign Office when insisting on the cession of our African coast line opposite Zanzibar, simply because Germany wanted it, and he thought we could do without it. He said of France that in the next war, he would bleed her white as veal; but he said it is the Reichstag. He did not commission the German Ambassador to utter civilities of the kind at a meeting of German residents enjoying French hospitality in Paris. What would be thought of the common sense of the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, if he addressed a meeting of his countrymen in that capital, warning Russian statesmen that the exclusion of German settlers from Poland and Southern Russia to which they were welcomed by Catherine II., was a pin-prick that would compel Germany to take measures that Russia would not like? Or, if the Russian Minister at Berlin uttered similar amenities to the address of the Kaiser? To come nearer home. What would be said in London of M. Cambron addressing an assembly of Frenchmen, threatened the British Government, that if they continued a policy of pin-pricks in regard to his country, France would take measures that Great Britain would not desire? It is not surprising that many English journals should question the expediency of Sir Edmond Monson's ill-timed and most undiplomatic observations, and that his violation of diplomatic usage should be deeply resented in France. For a much smaller indiscretion the Government of the United States sent Lord Savile his passports. It is to be hoped that the present unfortunate tension between the two Western Powers will not be increased by an act of tactless indiscretion, aggravated by very bad taste.

LORD KITCHENER has done such excellent service to the Empire and civilisation in overthrowing the stupid and brutal tyranny of the Khalifs, tnat every one must wish well to any scheme of his to perpetuate the memory of Gordon. But it could be wished that the scheme had taken some other shape than that of a College, to give the youth of the Soudan the benefit of the higher education. It cannot be said thata college in Khartoum will supply a felt want. A subscription to replace the water-wheels destroyed by the Dervishes, with which a narrow fringe of desert was made to yield a scanty subsistence to the poorer inhabitants in the vicinity of Khartoum, would have been far more likely to meet the needs of the impoverished remnant of the population that survived the double calamity of the Mahdist conquest, and the famine which followed upon it. The wanton destruction of the water-wheels on which the only agriculture possible was dependent, utterly ruined the poor and helpless tribesmen inhabiting that part of the Soudan. It may be doubted whether any considerable remnant of them has survived. If they have, the last thing they will trouble themselves about is a collegiate course for their children. A ragged school would be better adapted to their circumstances. The unthinking rich who have subscribed in a few days £85,000 towards the Memorial College, have not have the faintest idea of the utter hopelessness of setting up such an educational institution amongst fanatical tribesmen of the Eastern Soudan with whom education means, ability to read and recite the Koran. Anything outside or beyond that will be regarded as a wicked attempt of Sheitan to tamper with their faith. If it were proposed to establish a College in Cairo, the religious difficulty would become apparent at once to the most unthinking. Yet in all that stands for civilisation and intellectual equipment, Cairo is as far in advance of Khartoum or Omdurman as London is in advance of Cairo.

IF doubts arise as to the practical utility or politico-religious prudence of setting up a Memorial College to Gordon in Khartoum, what is to be said of the absurdity of the proposal of M. Deloncle, one of the noisiest of the leaders of the French Colonial Party, that a French College should be established in Khartoum and a Marchand School at Fashoda? He even asserts that the money for the purpose has been guaranteed by a "Group" composed doubtless of men as bereft of common sense as himself. Of what use would either school or college be to Shelook or Soudanese? They will be even less likely to learn French than to learn English, France and Frenchmen could gain nothing by such a sad waste of money. The funds would be much better expended on a school or college to teach the Colonial Party how to colonise. Colonisation became a lost art when the old regime was swept away, bag and baggage, by the Resolution. *Perissent les colonies plutot yu'une principe,* was the dirge of the old French Colonies and of tne old spirit. Since then France has revelled in principles; but she has no colonists to occupy and develope the millions of leagues of territory, annexed, but sterile, in theis later years. The reason is not far to seek. France has no colonists, because two millions of cradles in French homes are empty. When they are filled, France may hope to become once again a colonising Power.

THE mortality returns for the City of Bombay officially published yesterday show a decided increase. From 616 last week the number has gone up by 63, almost ten a day, to 679 equivalent to a death-rate of 40·87 per thousand per annum. The total in the corresponding week of last year was 706. Fatal plague cases in the week increased fram 43 to 61 and of phthisis from 93 to 116. Fatal affections of the respiratory organs also increased as did deaths from diarrhœa and dysentry which shows the past week to have been more than usually unhealthy. The plague increase was fairly generally distributed, four districts having five fatal cases each, threes and twos taking the places of the ones and noughts of last week. Upper Colaba, South Fort, Esplanade, Khara Talao, Khetwadi, Walkeshwar, Mahaluxmi, Sewri and Worli only having four. The Health Officer's return states the operations against plague state that between Saturday and Saturday 70 seventy persons were attacked of whom 35 were removed to hospital. Forty-nine died of plague and 104 contacts were segregated. Of 7,082 houses which were inspected, 163 were disinfected, and in ten cases houses were ordered to be vacated. During the same period 208 persons were inoculated making a total of but 25,358 out of a population of 821,764. As regards mofussil plague operations the *Government Gazette* gives returns up to 25th ultimo. From the Panch Mahals we hear that plague, which had been threatening the town of Godhra by the occurrence of a few imported cases from Kalol, at last broke out and during the week nine indigenous cases and six deaths were reported. The Civil Surgeon of Godhra it is reported while in the hospital saw two Hindu dead bodies being carried together to the cremation ground and suspected something wrong. On inquiring of one of the funeral party he found out that the deceased were husband and wife who had died within abont half an hour of each other after some three or four days' illness, and that two other persons were laid up with fever in the same house. On repairing thither the son of the deceased abont ten years of age and a daughter of about two years were found lying in a lethargic condition. On further inspection of the adjoining quarters an old man and a woman were found with fever in two different houses about fifteen yards apart, the former with a plague swelling. The patients were removed and the infected locality was evacuated and houses detailed and desinfacted.

Suspicious cases were reported from Halol also. Kalol reported four for indigenous cases and four deaths against six cases and seven deaths in the previous week. Dead rats were found in houses and localities in which local cases occurred. In the Broach district Mandvi Buzorg is now reported to be infected; dead rats were found in a Ghanchi's house, and on the Mamlatdar visiting the village a case was discovered. The whole block of houses was evacuated, detiled and disinfected, and all communication with the other parts of the village stopped. The District Deputy Collector attributes the infection to the stealthy visits paid now and then to their own town by some Ghanchis from Anklesvar who had found shelter at Mandvi Buzarg during the outbreak of plague at the former place. Inoculation continues to make slow but steady progress. Varranghusi in the Ahmednagar district reports plague, and entry into it for the present has been prohibited. The people have gone into the fields and operations have been commenced. The origin of the outbreak is unknown, but it is recorded that the epidemic was preceded by rats dying in numbers. Poona district appears to be improving but according to the report at Arvi plague is raging among the cats—not rats. Details have been called for. Satara district reports the disease to be spreading, but that evacuation is in progress. In Belgaum dead or dying rats continued to be found and consequently the whole jail was vacated. In the Belgaum Taluka evacuation is proceeding very slowly in the villages that have not yet turned out as the people believe that the plague is dying out. In the Chikodi Taluka all the villages, with the exceptiou of the newly infected, were evacuated. The same was the case in the Gokak Taluka. Then in the town of Gokak 90 deaths occurred out of 97 cases. Bijapur reports a number of fresh cases from Hirekodgali owing to the people rushing back to their houses owing to heavy rain flooding their camps. Kolhapur plague area increased by four villages, but evacuation and segregation are reported to be "in progress as far as possible."

IT was hoped last year by the Resident of Hyderabad, that the adaptation of the Education Code of the Assigned Districts to the Bombay scale, would lead to the encouragement of indigenous schools. According to Mr. R. D. Hare, the officiating Commissioner however, the result has not been what was anticipated. The object of the alteration, it seems, was to raise the standard of teaching to the same level as that of board schools. But the new rules were brought into force without warning, and the schools that were examined after their promulgation, were unable to earn grants for results. The amount distributed in this manner, therefore, fell off by thirty-three per cent. Considering the exceptional circumtances of the case, it was decided to give capitation grants even when not strictly earned. Nevertheless the effect of the new rules, instead of encouraging indigenous schools, has been to bring about the annihilation of no less than forty-four of them, and it is considered probable that most of them will disappear. Mr. Hare says, the old fashioned "Panoji" is doomed, and he considers it doubtful whether at the price paid for education in Berar, a school can earn enough in any but a few of the larger villages to remunerate sufficiently a man capable of teaching up to the revised standards. Whatever the Resident may think, Mr. Hare apparently inclines to the belief, that the closing of the schools is not a matter for much regret. Many of those which have disapplared, were only opened by indigent men during the stress of famine and high prices, to be closed again when things became easier, and other employment could be found by their proprietors. As such ephemeral schools can serve no useful purpose, the officiating Commissioner urges that they should in future be kept out of official figures altogether. At the same time he is bound to admit that indigenous schools are teaching altogether about ten thousand boys at the present time, the average attendance in these establishments being something under nineteen per school. Upon this point, however, the Resident is not quite with Mr. Hare, and the rules have been again amended so that another experiment may be tried. As regards primary education, the Commissioner urges the necessity of compulsory attendance. Irregular attendeuce is declared to be at the bottom of the ill success of Indian, schools though "there is a good deal of pretence and make-believe" about the primary schools, for parents are persuaded to allow their children's, names to remain on the books long after they have left, in order to swell the numbers on the rolls. Masters seem to be both inefficient and dishonest, and a sharp eye is in future to be kept on them. Female education in the Assigned Districts, can scarcely be said to exist. People. do not appreciate it, and the bulk of those who send their girls to school, do so merely, as they think, to curry favour with those in authority. Beyond reading a simple Marathi letter they are not able to do much; but they learn plain sewing, and habits of order and regularity, and that is so much gained.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Sayani, to forward to the Government a copy of the address of welcome to be presented on behalf of the Corporation to the Viceroy-designate on his first arrival in Bombay.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, after disposing of Chamber work, took his seat on the Bench of the High Court for the first time yesterday.

THE Venerable W. E. Scott, M.A., is appointed by the Lord Bishop of Bombay to attend him as Dometic Chaplain during his Lordship's tour of visitation.

MR. W. P. SYMONDS, I.C.S., is appointed to act as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

MR. R. J. SHARMAN, Assistant Collector of Customs, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from December 23.

ON return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Heathcote, R. E., has been posted to the Secunderabad Division Military Works.

CONSEQUENT on Mr. F. A. Spencer's retirement from the Service, Mr. W. S. Mangan is appointed to be Political Assistant to the Secretary to Government, Political Department.

The Special Musical Service that was to have taken place at St John's Afghan Memorial Church next Sunday, has been unavoidably postponed until the following week, viz., Sunday, the 18th December.

IN yesterday's issue of the "Government Gazette" is republished from the "London Gazette" of 8th ultimo Her Majesty's the Queen's approval of the appointment of Sir Louis Addin Kershaw, Kt., Q.C., as the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending December 6 was 679, giving a death-rate of 40·87 per annum per thousand as against 43·09 the corresponding period of last year, and 37.84 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 143 died from fevers of which 61 were bubonic; 1, measles; 1, cholera; 1, leprosy; 116, phthisis; 49, diseases of the nervous system; 132, affections of the respiratory organs; 33, diarrhœa; 25, dysentry; 33, still-born; 19, old age and debility; and 9, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 13; Brahmin, 31; Battia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 360; Hindu outcaste, 64; Musalman, 143; Parsee, 34; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 21; Eurasian, 1; European, 3; and Negro-African, 3. The total number of births was 297 as against 236 the corresponding period of last year, and 335 the average over the past five years.

THE Plague Commission are expected to reach Bengal a fortnight hence. They will spend some time in Calcutta examining witnesses.

OFFICERS for the front, in Rawalpindi, from Major-General Waterfield, C.B., downwards, appear to be marking time, but all troops are ready to move at a moment's notice.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. B. HUTCHINSON, at present employed on the Transport Committee, will shortly resume charge of the Commissionership of the Lahore Divison, relieving Mr. J. M. Douie.

As it is essential that every assistance should be given by the Millitary Authorities to the Plague Commissioner, Madras, the attention of all ranks in the Command has been drawn to the local regulations for the suppression and prevention of plague, which must be strictly obeyed. Any infringement of these regulations will in future be punishable as a military offence.

IT seems possible that the countermanding of the immediate forward movement of troops may be due to the fact that the authorities had not given sufficient notice to the Commissariat and Transport Department. But this would not account for all officers being met on the railway and returned to their station.

BREVET-MAJOR W. H. BOWES, 1st Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Khyber Brigade, *vice* Brevet-Major H. E. Stanton, D. S. O., R. A., appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant General Sir R. C. Low, G. C. B., Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

IN view to the curtailment of official correspondence the Government of India has directed Local Governments and Administrations to discontinue the submission of the return showing the number of casualties amongst the employees on the Railways open for traffic, and has prescribed an abbreviated form for the return of servants employed on open lines of railway which has to be submited annually.

FROM the 26th ultimo to the 2nd instant, 5 East Indians, 18 Native Christians, 300 Hindus, and 49 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 372; the death-rate being 42·7, and the mean for the ten previous years being 38·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Plague nil, cholera 2, small-pox 1, measles 3, fevers 36, dysentery 82, diarrhœa 9, and other causes 239.

THERE is, a probability of a new departure being taken by the Government of India in the matter of providing railway locomotives. An order for several engines is likely to be placed with American firms, as the makers in England are so busy that they cannot undertake to complete Indian orders within a reasonable time. The Central Bengal Railway Company have already tried American locomotives, which have given every satisfaction.

IT has been decided that the sections of the East Coast Railway from Cuttack to Bazwada and Bazwada to Madras, shall remain State lines until the Cuttack-Howrah and Sini-Midnapur lines have been completed some two years hence. Then the line will be split up; everything north, from the port of Vizagapatam going to the Bengal Nagpur railway Company and the remainder southwards to the Port of Madras to the Madras railway Company.

LORD CURZON has accepted an invitation from Maharaja Bahadur, Sir Jotendro Mohum Tagore, K.C.S.I., to an entertainment to be given in his lordship's honour at the Maharaja's new palace at Benares, Tagore Castle. In thus honouring the Maharaja, and through him the Bengali community, of which he is the acknowledged head, the new Viceroy is but following a precedent set him by more than one of his lordship's predecessors, including Lord Northbrook, Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lansdowne.

THE force now at the Malakand is distributed as follows:—Malakand—the 21st Punjab Infantry, and a detachment of the 10th Bengal Cavalry; at Dargai—a wing of the 3rd Bombay Infantry and a detachment of the 10th Bengal Cavalry; at Chakdara—2 squadrons 10th Bengal Cavalry, No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery, No. 4 Company Madras Sappers, the 30th Punjab Infantry, wing 3rd Bombay Infantry, 38th Dogras and the Guides Infantry; while the Chitral garrison comprises the Chitral Section of No. 3 Peshawar Mountain Battery, a detachment of No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers, a wing of the 39th Garhwal Rifles. At Drosh there is a Section of No. 3 Peshawar Battery, 29th Punjab Infantry. No. 2 Company Bengal Sappers, and the head-quarters and wing of the 39th Garhwal Rifles; at Gairat their is a detachment of the 39th Garhwal Rifles.

THE death is announced at her residence Sans Sonci, Windsor Road, Rangoon, of Princess Supyagyi. The deceased was the half sister of the ex-King Theebaw and sister of Supyahlat, wife of King Theebaw. Her Highness was living with her mother, who was one of King Mindoon's queens. During King Theebaw's time the deceased was imprisoned under the orders of the King and she then made a vow that if she was ever released she would become a nun. After the occupation of Rangoon by the British she fulfilled her vow. The deceased was well educated and is said to have written several religious books in Burmese. The deceased's body has been embalmed, and permission is being sought from the Municipality to have her interred in the compound of her residence. The neighbours, however, have objected on the ground that property would be depreciated thereby.

WITH a view to prevent small arms cartridges being misappropriated, it is notified that the following special precautions are to be strictly adhered to:—(*a*). A British officer will always be present at the issue of ammunitton from the magazine; (*b*) the exact number of rounds issued and the surplus returned with the empty cases, are to be checked by an officer on each day of issue; (*c*) "missfires" are never to be thrown away, but returned for the purpose of being forwarded to the Ordnance Department, and to enable the expenditure of ammunition to be checked; (*d*) no ball ammunition is to be issued to the men in the lines or barracks. The ammunition is to be taken out in bulk and issued on the range or ground where practice is to take place; (*e*) after all practices each man will return unfired cartridges or empty cases equivalent to the number of rounds originally issued to him, and the officer responsible for the issue will invariably note on the ammunition indent, or make a written report, that he has received back either cartridges or empty cases equal in number to the total rounds issued; (*f*) officers superintending practice are held responsible for any deficiency in the number of cases and unfired rounds returned. At some practices, field firing for instance, there may be some little difficulty in collecting cases, but if the men are cautioned beforehand, and the officers insist on it, there is no doubt that every case or unfired round can be collected.

THE scheme for the distribution of permanent garrisons along the North-West Frontier, as arranged by the Government of India and the military authorities was framed, writes the *Pioneer* on the supposition that the Malakand-Swat section of the Chitral Road could be safely held by two squadrons of cavalry, a mountain battery, a company of Sappers and two infantry regiments. In due course the moveable, column at Khar would have been broken up and the troops left would have been placed in fortified posts, whence they could watch the Lower Swat Velley. The events of the past week, however, must have shown to all concerned that this arragement would involve very serious risks. The posts certainly might be made tribelproof, but then garrisons would not be able to spare a single man to act on the offensive in case of any disturbances in Swat, Dir or Bajour. In short they would be, "Kilaband," as the phrase goes on the frontier; and the knowledge that they could be thus shut up even though only for a time—would in itself but an incentive to the tribesmen to rise. Pathan do not count risks when their fanaticism is excited and the fact that the Malakand and Chakdara could be reinforced from India in a few days would not deter leaders like the Mad Fakir from attempting a sudden attack on those posts. But when there is a compact well equipped force out in the open, ready to move to any threatened point and to block the way of a tribal *lashkar* marching down from Upper Swat or from Bajour, the conditions are altogether changed. Doubt and hesitation affect those who have not openly joined in the *jihad*, though they may secretly sympathise with the movement; the uprising is not general; and the leaders find that their following increases but slowly. Some sudden and striking success is needed to make the flame of fanaticism burn fiercely, and this is just which cannot be gained at the outset so long as any British force is free to move on the area threatened.

MR. ALOYSIUS O'KELLY, a brother of Mr. T. T. O'Kelly, M.P., whose death in New York has just been announced, was eminent as a sculptor and a painter in oils, and was a well-known exhibitor at the exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy. He made a special study of Egyptian life and scenery, and caught with admirable effect both as a figure draughtsman and landscape painter the characters and colour of the East. He was the special artist for the "Illustrated Irish News," in the early days of the Land League, and contributed many spirited sketches of the stirring incidents of that eventful period.

AT Charkoff the other day a duel took place, o which the whole town knew beforehand. The combatants were a nobleman named Rilus and Lieutenant Rostuzoff, and the latter fell. Two gendarmes appeared on the field, but the officers present ordered them to go home, and they obeyed. It is very deplorable that many young officers now make a sort of sport of duelling and see in it the best opportunity to show their dash in time of peace. In the Body Guard, where the officers nearly all belong to the first families in the land, and are friendly with, and related to one another duels are comparatively rare. On the other hand, they increase in number amongst the officers stationed in the little provincial towns. The monotony of lif in the provinces, where cards and drinking bouts ar almost the only recreation for the officer, is parily blame for this.

INTERESTING particulars are given in regard to some other matters. Military pigeons were used with much success, the base being the estabishment at Minden. The Westphalian cuirassiers, No. 4, had charge of the birds, which were in cages made of linen and leather slung generally upon the men's backs. Cyclists were also active in the matter of intelligence. The military telegraphists showed great mobility, but the present organisation is not thought satisfactory, and the officers consider urgent the formation of the battalions—three to begin with—of field telegraphists which is intended to take place in October 1899. The heliograph was also successfully employed. Optical telegraphy was conducted by means both of mirrors and flags, as well as by lanterns at night. The balloonists, with their "Drachenballons" of curious sausage shape, with the "Raupe," or caterpillar, curving round the lower end and the car below, were also very active, and the signal bolloon was successfully used for giving the orders to cease or continue the operations and to march to the bivouac.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

LONDON, DEC. 7.

The French papers are delighted at the absence in the Emperor William's and President McKinley's speeches of any reference to special ententes with Great Britain.

SIR E. MONSON'S SPEECH.

Sir Edmund Monson's speech at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in Paris is deeply resented in France as a violation of diplomatic usage.

Several English papers question the expediency of the British Ambassador's remarks.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN CLAIMS ON THE NILE.

LATER.

The "Times" expresses the belief that the French are stubbornly refusing to admit the claim of Egypt and Great Britain to the Nile basin, hence the reason of Sir Edmund Monson's warning to France at the Chamber of Commerce banquet in Paris.

THE SIRDAR'S RETURN TO EGYPT.

General Lord Kitchener has started for Egypt.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL COLLEGE.

The fund for the Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum now amounts to £85,000.

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, 8TH DEC.

M. Combon, the new French Ambassador to Great Britain, has assumed charge of the Embasy in London.

CONVENTION BETWEEN EGYPT AND ITALY.

A Convention has been signed delimiting Egyption and Italian territortes to the North of Erythrea.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, DEC. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Shannon, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left here at 2 a.m. to-day.

ADEN, DEC. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 3rd instant, arrived here at 5 p.m., to-day.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONENT.)

POONA, DEC. 8.

Bombay Presidedcy Rifle Meeting opens on Monday the 11th; the Camp opens Saturday, the 10th. The British Regiments competing are the 20th Hussars, Royal Scots Buffs, Royal Fusiliers, Yorkshire Light Infantry, Durhams and Royal Irish Rifles. The British sailors are sending Teams from the Magdala. Several British Officers of Native Regiments are also competing and four Volunteer Corps, viz., the 1st Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers; the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers; the Great Indian Peninsnla Railway Volunteers and the Poona Volunteers. Also twelve Native Regiments. The Camp lasts nine days. There are 120 British competitiors and 274 native. There are no competitors from Quetta and Karachi this year, probably owing to the plague restriciions there. No attacks and plague at Poona now; moreTargets have been created. This year the Rovolver Range is greatly improved, some new features being introduced.

SERIOUS POLO ACCIDENT.

LIEUTENANT RAYMOND SERIOUSLY INJURED.

A serious Polo accident occurred at Poona on the Polo ground this afternoon, while some officers of the 14th Bombay Cavalry and 1st Bombay Lancers were engaged playing a mixed game. The ponies of Colonel Thomas and Lieutenant Raymond, both of the 4th Cavalry, collided with great force and rolled over, dashing the riders with great violence against the ground. Colonel Thomas received severe contusions to the [side of his face, arm, and back; but Lieutenant Raymond though found to be conscious, was bleeding profusely from the nostrils and one ear. He was promptly attended to medical assistance being summoned. Captain Swinton, who was quickest on the scene bound his wound, but sometime elapsed before dhoolie could be procured. Lieutenant Raymond was afterwards carried to the Sassoon Hospital, where Doctor Easdon, House Surgeon, and Doctor Bharucha, Assistant Surgeon, attended. It was found that the base of the skull was fracturad and that he was in an extremely critical condition. Colonel Thomas, however, had his wounds dressed and was able to drive home. Lieutenant Raymond especially distinguished himself when playing at the last Polo Tournaments in Poona. Colonel Thomas has been deputed to be one of the Bombay Cavalry Officers in the Delhi Cavalry Exercise.

DEATH OF LT. RAYMOND.

LATER.

Lieutnant Raymond died at 7 this evening in the Sassoon Hospital. The funeral will take place to-morrow evening. A great gloom has been cast over the station.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, DEC. 8.

Mr. J. S. Brown, on return from leave, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma. Mr. W. R. Haughton, on return from leave is appointed to the charge of certain capital works on the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the rank of Superintendent of Works. Babu Gunputrao Venkatesh, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Rajputana Malwa Railway is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer. Mr. A. R. Lilley, on return from leave is posted to the Kohat and Bunno Railway Survey. Mr. A. S. Knolles, North Western Provinces and Oudh is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 7th December, 1898.

DROWNED IN THE HOOGHLY.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8.

The body of a European Guard, named Jones of the East Indian Railway was to-day found in the Hooghly. He fell out of a boat crossing the river a few days ago.

THE AKALKOT SUCCESSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKALKOT, DEC. 6.

The Ranisaheb adopted to-day Sapaji-Rao, now called Fattesing, son of Ganapatji Kitlikar. The Ceremony and Durbar followed,

THE TRANSFRONTIER DISTURBANCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 8.

Amin Khan, Kukikhel Malik, was shot dead, yesterday afternoon, in his village near Jamrud, his son being also reported wounded. Amin has been one of the best friends to the British amongst the Adridi Maliks, and helped more than anybody else in bringing about the recent settlement, though he fought against us last year. His murder seems to be the work of other tribesmen and due to jealousy in connection with the apportionment of the Khyber allowances.

News from Swat shows that the Dir lashkar under the Nawab's son, reached Sebujni on the 4th inst., and fighting has since been going on between it and the Fakir. The number killed on the 5th being reported at about thirty on each side. The Dir laskhar have demolished some villages whose inhabitants had joined the Fakir, and the tribesmen are now deserting the Fakir and going over to swell the ranks of the Nawab in large numbers. The Fakir is still holding the Sebujni valley, but his following is dwindling.

(FROM) OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, DEC. 8.

From Haibatgram another skirmish is reported. The Fakir recrossed to Paitai on the left bank. The Nawab of Dir lost eleven men. This report is not yet confirmed. Major Deane has arrived at the camp.

THE MALAKHAND FIELD FORCE.

CAMP CHAKDARA, DEC. 4.

I HEAR that a division is being mobilized for service in this part of the country and that we are going to be called the "Malakhand Field Force." This I think is rather an unhappy name as there has already been a "Malakhand Field Force," a "Malakhand Force" and "a Malakhand Brigade" so the initiated must get rather mixed, and the records hoplessly confused. The prevailing sentiment in camp inclines to the opinion that the force here is sufficient to deal with the political situation, and cannot think why Government requires so big a force, unless it is with the intention of taking over the Chitral road; but, as we have had rumours of the regiments ordered to the front being ordered to stand fast, no doubt this conjecture is not accurate. The force here as at present constituted consists of No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, a company of the Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, two squadrons 10th B. C., the 30th P. I. The 38th, Drogras and the fort James Guides infantry who came in yesterday wonderfully fit after their 17 miles' march from Dargai, the first seven of which consists of a tremendous climb to the Malakand Pass. They did not come in at full strength, being only rather less than 600 strong. Their advent will make the picquet duty less severe, as it is very cold on the top of these hills which surround the camp; in fact in the camp itself the water sometimes freezes in the bathroom of one's tent. In the recent operations there was a camp pitched here and a good many rifles were stolen. This is scarcely to be wondered at as the Dir-Chitral road runs through, no other ground being available. The fort here, under whose walls we are, is almost completed, the latest additions being two block houses on the hill to the N. W. of the post. When the tribesmen tried to take it in the last compaign it was only on the last day of the attack which lasted some six or seven days, that they found out that this hill completely overlooked the interior of the fort and it was a merciful Providence that brought up the relieving force before they could take sufficient advantage of their tardy discovery. It is to be hoped that in the event of a forward movement being decided on the Mahmonds, whoso country is situated in Bajour, will not rise up in arms. as they are the best fighting men on the whole frontier, and have sworn to defend their country from invasion to the last; indeed, I think in the recent operations they got six to four the better of us. The usual rumours as to the Sirkar's rifles being stopped up, and other interesting facts of a similar nature are being assiduously spread over the country by the Fakir's agents and are gup, even in in Hoti Mardan Bazaar. You will, no doubt remember, the Fakir told his bold warriors in the attacks on the Malakand and Chakdara fort, that the Sarkar's bullets would turn to water, and these credulous people appear to have forgotton what hard water some of them found these same bullets to their cost. Another story is, that the Fakir when he enters a village, places a Koran at some convenient spot, and invites the villagers to kiss the Koran; at the same time he makes some mystical passes over them and then gives out to the assembled crowd that they have sworn to follow him to the death.

It may be noted as a proof of the incapacity of the Nawab of Dir that he took eight days to turn out his lashkar, even though the position was highly critical; whereas in his own private venture against Bajour he got a big force together in a day. He has not up to the present placed himself at the head of his force. And this is the man whom the Government of India subsidises to keep open the Chitral road.

The order has gone forth for the Malakand Field Force to stand fast, and all officers who had already started for the front have been met on the railway and turned back to their stations. Some had come as far as from Lucknow to Lahore. The only troops that actually started were the Queen's from Rawalpindi. Our Simla correspondent says that this regiment is now at Nowshera; but we fancy this must be a mistake: our Pindi correspondent on Saturday only mentioned one troop train as having started, and popular report says that it was re-called when it had gone a few stations up the line, and that the language heard on the Pindi platform on its return was quite unfit for publication.

THE S. S. LAOS.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s.s. Laos from Marseilles expected to arrive here on Monday, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m.:—

FOR ADEN.—Redl Lt E A F

FOR BOMBAY.

Alston Mrs
Alston Miss
Bume Mr
Cox Capt
Cobb Mr H W
Conway Rev H
Fotiades Mr G
Gray Mrs Phillips
Hardy Mr W
Hale Mr and family
Horsfow Mr Hugh
Hichens Mr
Klugen Mr and family
Luck Capt and Mrs C A
Lockhart Mrs and child
Melides Mr
Mounsey Mr and Mrs
Malcolm Mr & Mrs & child
Michael Mr
Meillon Miss G
Ormesby Capt and Mrs
Puri Rev H S
Raper Miss
Rawlinson Capt and Mrs
Spence Mr
Sugdurg Mr
Sandeman Mr Stewart
Strickson Mr C
Swanudas Mr
Vedant Mr M D
Wilmer Major A H
Wright Mr Barton
Woods Miss
Wickham Mr

FOR KURRACHEE.—Mrs Peychaud and three children

FOR SAIGON.

Lingsav Mr
Baer Mr R
Fraser Mr
Meikle Mr
Siro Mr

FOR BATAVIA.—Minnigerode Mrs S

FOR HAIPHONG.

Brien Mr
Campagnot Mr
Dupre Mr
Niox Mr

FOR SHANGHAI.—Henry Mr Fitz

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Chambard Mr de Lanne
De Laudais Mrs
Thibaudier Mr

A GOOD is told (writes Mr. Clement Scott in the *Daily Telegraph*) at the expense of a celebrated actor-musician, to whom a young and clever author submitted a new play of considerable promise. In due course he delivered the play, and then ensued a long period of silence. At length the author received an invitation to lunch and talk things over. The actor-musician was extremely polite and very complimentary, but the author could see that something weighed on his mind. At last it came out. "I like your play immensely," he said; "it is so and so, and so and so, but it has one great, one radical defect that makes success impossible for it!" "Good heavens!" the author cried. "And what is that?" "There is a scoundral in your play; he is a bad man, a cold-blooded monster, and you make him play the 'cello. My dear sir, no villain could play the 'cello!"

THE WRECK OF THE SULTHN.

PRESENTATION MEDALS TO P. & O. OFFICERS.

AN interesting ceremony took place on board the P. & O. Company's Chusan in the Victoria Docks on Tuesday evening when the Hon'ble Mr. C. T. Burke, chairman of the Port Trust, presented to Mr. Reginald R. Dolton, 2nd officer of the S. S. Peshawur and Mr. William Cranefield, Quartermaster of the S. S. Chusan a special silver medal and engrossed scroll which had been awarded to these two officers of the P. & O. Company by the Royal Humane Society of Australia for gallantry displayed whilst they were serving on board the Valetta when that vessel succeeded in rescuing a large number of the passengers and crew of the ill fated Sultan which foundered in the Arabian Sea on 10th June 1897. Mr. Burke before handing the medals to the recipients said that they were assembled on board the "Chusan" in a friendly way to do honor to two brave men who by their gallant conduct had, with other comrades of their late ship the "Valetta", risked their lives to afford succour and to rescue a helpless band of native seamen and pilgrims who were on board the S. S. Sultan. The circumstances of the wreck of the Sultan Mr. Burke remarked, were probably fresh in the memories of most of those who were present, how the ship had been drifting for days in semi-water logged condition, battling with the heavy seas that were causing her destruction; how the crew and every passenger on board was more or less worn out with fatigue from having been at work for hours at the ships pumps in the hope of keeping down the water that was every minute encroaching upon the chances that remained of a rescue and diminishing the hopes of life of each individual who was on board the ship. How, when despair had overtken almost every soul on board the sultan, the P. & O. s. s. valetta, like an angel of mercy, hove in sight and a gallant band of officers and seamen of that vessel used every effort to rescue at great risk of their own lives, the ill-fated travellers who were on the direlect steamer. They were assembled this evening to do honor to only two of that brave crew who manned the life Boat of the valetta but he (Mr. Burke) would like to read the names of all those who went as Volunteers and they were:—Mr. W. J. Baker, 2nd officer (in charge of the boat) Mr. R. R. Dalton (3rd Officer), E Cheeseman (Q. M.) T. McGaire (Q. M.) H. Blunt, (Storekeeper) J. Kibblewhite (Q. M.) S. Artlett (Q. M.) W. Canefield (Q. M.) H. Daniell, (Q. M.) W. J. Pond (2nd waiter) J. Hinckley (Barman), W. Gray (Steward), and all these men had received a silver medal from the Royal Humane Society of Australia whilst the Chief Officer Mr. Talbot, and 4th and 5th Officers Messrs. Walpole and Orchard were awarded the bronze medal of the Society for the bravery displayed by each of them in assisting the helpless people out of the boats, during which they ran the risk of being washed overboard or crushed against the ships side. The total number of people that were saved by the plucky and gallant conduct of these British Officers and men was 125 and it was a fit and proper thing that such noble conduct should be recognised by the Humane Society in the way it had been and he (Mr. Burke) was proud to be in the position of having to present the medals on behalf of the society. After three hearty cheers had been given for Mr. Dalton and Cranefield by the ship's Company on board the chusan the party broke up. The Committee of Lloyds also granted its silver medal to the crew of the rescuing boat.

APPREHENDED FAILURE OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was interested in perusing the brief letter published in your issue of the 6th instant, dwelling upon one of those rational, preventive measures against plague, which have made such slow progress in authoritative or popular acceptance, but which the Baroda ruler has recently wisely adopted.

In the course of my studies of plague literature—whether official or otherwise—I could not help often feeling the sensation of an anthropologist coming upon me, to find out why practical and scientific men happen to pay but minimum attention to a rational series of preventive and remedial measures, which might lesson the responsibility of administrators and medical authorities alike, and save many ignorant men from the clutches of this black death. I never have been struck as much with straight and calm-minded remedies adopted as with the furore and violence attending, as it were, a battle in earnest. The latter-day movemens of various Governments seem to err somewhat less in the latter directions in proportion to the rational grasp which at last they seem to be acquiring.

A writer like me must sink into insignificance before the illustrious technical phalanx that has come out to this country to deliver its final judgment on the pathology of the disease, and the measures hitherto instituted for its extinction in this country. People are now slowly veering round to the opinion early expressed by me, that plague must, in its own time, slowly creep over Europe and its attached Eastern Provinces. I may expect a little grace from this Commission, headed by an eminent sympathiser on the subject of Snake-bite and Cholera cure, that inquiries of a more rigid and a more penetrative character are what is expected of this most able commission; for I cannot conceal the impression left on me, that as far as its proceedings in Bombay are concerned, they are remarkable for a superficiality which cannot but have a depressive effect on reflective minds both in Europe and the East. There is nothing new which has come out, save perhaps, the theory that dirt and dust kill the plague microbes, or that the advent of plague is due to the Hymalyas and not to the further East. There indeed has been no attempt at that impressive self-examination which ought to be the only salvation point in a commission of this practical and solemn charactor. I should be content to be pointed at as most stupithed person that ever dealt with this question; but I shall yield the palm to no one in my belief, that professor Fraser and his distinguished compatriots retain in them a mastery of the disease question, of the real and practicable methods of overcoming its advent and progress, and of the extreme inpirical dangers involved in so far as we have dealt with the disease at most places, which we could neither fathom nor divine just yet. Should any one have less faith in sudden revelations than myself, then he is likely to seek for explanations on a number of queries bearing upon the mischiefs which have resulted from measures due to mere fanatic amateurism, to hasty and arbitrary theories of contradictory character, and to an enflamed mind and spirit which has devastated many a household and made a byeword of Anglicised civilization. And all this, undoubtedly, with the noblest instincts as the basis of reason and action. It is of course not the object of this letter to explain the best points of the various plague administrations in India, which one ought to be thankful to say are not few. For that is here a secondary object, as it should be on the business programme of the plague commission as well. If it does not turn out a fearless body, proving things to the bottom whatever they have been—if it cannot lay down an exposition and a procedure which shall instruct European and Native mind alike, making us keenly alive to the terrible bogs and quagmires through which the best of us have had to find the way, a prize Essay might as well have been invited in Europe or in India to tackle a doleful story to the literature which we possess already on the subject—in all amplitude.

I shall now, with your kind permission, in one more letter state the important points to justify the emergent call which I have here ventured to make on a commission at once so definite and influential, to give vitality to its proceedings which would save them from that barrenness and mediocrity which the Bombay work too uncomfortably delineates—whatever be the new ground on which I may seem to tread, subversive of some unconscious silence which may seek to pack off the commission back home with almost as much wisdom as they started therefrom.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 7. A PLAGUE OFFICIAL.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE CHAMBER.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year resulted in the election of Mr. A. Abercrombie, of the firm of Messrs. Latham, Abercrombie and Company.

CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

A GRAND Evening Concert was given last night in the Town Hall in aid of the children's ward, Convalescent Home, Khandalla, the audience was large and appreciative. Madame Lily Howard, who gave the concert is to be complimented upon the very select programme of music she offered to the public. There were just enough items therein to allow the entertainment to terminate at a reasonable hour to suit everybody. Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst and a party from Government House honoured the performance with their presence Mr. McNaught who is the happy possessor of a fine bass voice opened with "Thy Sentinel am I." (M. Watson) which he sang well excepting that there was not quite enough *con brio* attached to it. The same was wanting in his second contribution (The Vagabond) but no doubt these defects will have vanished the next time he sings. Madame Lily Howard was in excellent form and gave a delightful rendering of Bragas' Serenata, Madame Koenig supporting her with the violin obligato beautifully, and accompanied by Mr. Dove on the piano. Mr. Basil Scott selected a song that evidently pleased his listeners ("My love is come") for he was instantly called to reappear when he gave another one of Marzial's ("Ask nothing more.") On the appearance of Madame Koenig, stepping on to the platform, there were rounds of applause notwithstanding the number of calls she has upon her good nature just now, she willingly offered her services for the cause on Wednesday night. Both her selections were such that only skilled artists could venture to undertake viz. "Air Styrien" "Kaliwoda" and a Romance from a concert by Chopin arranged by Auguste Wilhelmj. All the difficult passages and intricate intervals were perfectly given and the quality of tone was all that could have been desired. Mr. Seymour ably supported the artiste in the difficult accompaniment. The ever eharming local duet ("Der Engel") of Rubenstein's, Sung by the Misses. Ward was greeted with every satisfaction. They kept well together and shewed expression where it was required. They responded to a decided encore and gave Mendelssohn's "My Bark is bounding to the gale" in good "allegro vivace" style. Mr. A. Rhenius who is always willing on these occasions, played his cornet as well as ever. "The flight of ages" was his selection and his tone production was excellent. Madame Howard was at home in Claribel's "Come back to Erin," her notes in the lower register being beautifully round and rich. She gained a recall for this when we had the pleasure of listening to "One night in June" (Goring Thomas) which gives ample scope for effect. The concert concluded by Madame Howard and Mr. McNaught singing a duet of Mendelssohn's ("O wert thou in the Could Blast") which closed a most enjoyable musical evening. We believe there will be a good sum to hand over to the funds of the Khandalla Home for which the concert was given. Mr. Seymour Dove acted as accompanist throughout the whole programme which was no light task in his well-known style.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FOURSOMES VS. BOGEY.

YESTERDAY mornings competition was for Foursomes, 9 holes against Bogey, Players choosing their partners. It is not often that scratch players win and Handicap on the Bombay links, but Messrs. Macdonald and Pechey accomplished this feat yesterday morning. They made no mistake up to the 7th hole where they were 3 up to Bogey, their score being 29 against Bogeys 32, but as they took 5 and 7 to the last 2 holes they lost them both and took 41 for the round beating Bogey by 1. Messrs. R. and O. Marshall also playing for scratch, came in second, being all even with their opponent. Messrs. Towers and Turner-Jones (receiving 8 strokes) making a similar return. A good many players came to grief, as 12 couples entered and only the following returned cards:—

Messrs	MacDonald and Pechey	Scr.	1 up
„	O Marshall and R Marshall.	Scr.	all even
„	Towers and Turners-Jones...	8	all even
„	Smyth and Young	3	2 down
„	Holland and Thompson	6	2 „
„	Ralkes and Penny	3	3 „
„	Lean and McLaren	4	4 „

Players are reminded that when playing against Bogg, the score for each hole must be noted on the card they return.

KHANDALLA NOTES.

THE first Khandalla Season writes a correspondent was in full swing during October and November and it may be said that we are now once more in the midst of the cold weather season when visitors on the hill are less in number. The annual cold weather as a rule sets in with high cold winds, and it is impossible for anyone to sleep without having a blanket over him; but this year though the weather is delightfully nice and cool, there is no wind worth speaking of and consequently no great demand for thick warm clothing which is otherwise indispensable during this time of the year.

The vews obtained from different places of the picturesque panoramas around Khandalla are simply marvelous. The mere sight of the long ranges of rugged hills and the deep ravines clothed with the richest and brightest cover of emerald green is in itself very grand and impressive. The principal places of interest which can be easily and conveniently visited from Khandalla are the celebrated Karli or Vehargaom caves, The Tiger's Leap (Lushicha Kudda) Sakal Pathar and the Lohagad, Visapur and Rajmachi Forts, Besides these there are various other places which though of less importance to a globe-trotter are at once interesting and attractive to the photograper and artist.

The Great Vehargaom or Karli rock temple is at a distance of about 8 miles from Khandalla and can be conveniently visited either in the morning or evening. The whole excursion there and back can be made in four hours and as the caves are considered to be the best specimen of the Buddhist work in this presidency they are annually visited by a large number of visitors from the far-off parts of the East and West alike, It may interest your readers to know that these well preserved caves are looked after by men who are said to be the decendants of the Poona barbers who were sent to the Karli temple as musicians by one of the Peshwas about four generations ago and even now they play near the shrine of the god E. Ekirra four times a day *i. e.*, mid-night daybreak noon and sunset, They receive a monthly allowance for their trouble but as a rule they get a fairly large amount by asking for *Buksheesh*.

The pillars and inscriptions in to the caves are wonderful and the whole sight more than repays the trouble and expense entailed by the visit.

The Tiger's Leap an excellent plateau on the South of the Khandalla Hotel Commands Singularly Charming views of the steep rugged hills low lands and grass uplands in the Deccan. From this low point one can look into a ravine about a thousand feet deep enjoying at the same time the cool and invigorating air hardly to be had in the low and thickly populated districts. Sakal Kathar is about six and a half miles on the South-east of Khandalla, Its height is said to be about 3,000 feet above sea level. It is an extensive and raised platean fairly wooded. In years gone by Sakal Pathar was a favourite spot for big game but now as the forest is daily invaded by shikaris of every type the tiger the panther and the *Sambhur* seem to have left the place to some other quarter and safer spot in the interior of the jungle. This is the Government opinion of it as published elsewhere. In 1883 in sanctioning "Sakal Pathar" as a "Health Resort" Government observed that the creation of a new sanitarium in an accessible position like Sakal Pathar, near the line of rail and connected with it by a road passable for wheeled traffic, with a good climate, fair water-supply and fine scenery would be a great advantage to the dwellers both in Bombay and in the Deccan.

The Lohagad, Visapur and Rajmachi forts are old historical Maharatta fortifications. The grounds on which these have been erected, the walls the loop-holed parapets for musketry and at intervals bastions pierced for cannon and the rust-eaten guns lying about are objects which excite the curiosity of the visitor.

The Khandalla Military Depot was opened in October. The officers connected with it are Lt. Masefield Shrop L. I. as Commandant and Capt. McNaught R. A. M. C., in medical charge. We had a thunders torm here on the evening of Tuesday last There was heavy rain for about an hour and since then the weather has been charming and lovely.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN K. M. CAMERON and R. F. E. Austin, R. A. M. C., have been placed under orders for a tour of service in this country and are posted to the Bengal and Bombay Commands respectively.

Colonel F. J. Mortimer, R.A., is permitted to reside out of India on vacating his appointment as Inspector-General of Ordnance in the Madras Command.

Major-General Morton and Brigadier-General Michell are posted to the Lahore and Assam Districts respectively.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the members took place at the Society's Rooms on Wednesday last, the 7th instant, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding. New members.—The election of the following new members was announced:—Major N. Mander, R.A.M.C. (F. E. S.), Colombo; Mr. Arthur H. M. Jones (Bombay), Mr. F. M. Mackwood (Colombo), Mr. M. J. Alderson (Kalutara, Ceylon), Dr. Frederick Whyte (Cachar), Mr. W. V. Wallace, I. C. S. (Burmah), Mr. W. H. Craddock (Burmah), Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D. S. O. (Chitral), Major C L Wilson, R.A. (Murree), Mr. R. W. Hanson (Persian Gulf), Mr A. Hale (Straits Settlements), Lieutenant J.C.M. Hoskyn (Neemuch), Lieutenant Ernest Barnes (Indore), Mr. S.H. Bergersen (Cachar), Mr. F. H. Vick (Cachar), Mr. F. Hyde Wilcox (Calcutta) Mr. R. S. Routh (Cachar), Mr. E. St. J. Gebbie (Cachar), Mr. C. B. Holman Hunt (Ceylon), Mr. David A. Macmillan (Orissa), Mr. J. W. W. Danson (Rangoon), Lieutenant J. Dalby, R. A. (Jubbulpore), Colonel J. Duke, I.M.S. (Cashmere), Lieutenant H. M. Butler (Ahmedabad), Mr. Lionel E. Caine (Mombasa), Captain R. G. Burton (Jalna), Mr. R. M. Kennedy I. C. S. (Bombay), Major F. D. Lumley (Wellington), Lieutenant George H. R. Watts (Kohat), Mr. J. L. MacCartby O'Leary (Kurnool), and Major E A. Grubbe (Meerut.)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledged having received the following contributions to the Society's collections since the last meeting:—

Contribution.	Description.	Contributor.
2 Snakes alive	Tropidonotus plumbicolor	Mr A M Kinloch
1 Tree Mouse alive...	Vandoluria Oleraca	Mr R Roberts
1 Earth Snake alive...	Gongylophis conicus	Mr W E Clements
1 Small Indian Civet alive	Viverricula malaccensis	Do
1 Chamæleon alive ...	Chamæleon calcaratus	Mr E MacDonald
1 Skin of Indian Palm Civet	Paradoxurus niger.	Mr J Dundas Whiffin
2 Russell's Vipers alive	Vipera russellii......	Mr S Armstrong
Eggs of Spotted Dove	Turtur suratensis...	Mr C Donald
Eggs of White-cheeked Bulbul	Otocompsa leucogenys	Do
Skins of Rock Chat...	Monticola saxatilis.	Lieut W Beadon
1 Long armed Sheath Bat	Taphozous longimans	Capt W R Scroggie, I S M D
8 Snakes	Tropidonotus plumbicolor	Do
	Dipsas trigonata ...	Do
	Bungarus ceruleus.	Do
	Oligodon subgriseus	Do
1 Phoorsa............	Echis carinata	Do
1 Snake	Zamenis ventrimaculatus	Lieut Col W B Ferris
1 African Chamæleon alive	......	Capt J L Parfitt
1 Peregrine Falcon alive	Falco peregrinus ...	Capt A J Peile, B A
1 Grey Lag Goose alive	Anser ferus..........	Mr S B Bates
Photos of Animals ...	....	Capt C E Williams
A number of beetles.	....	Mr R Proctor Sims
1 Snake	Dipsas trigonata ...	Mr E L Barton
1 Porcupine Skull ..	Hystrix leucura.....	Lieut K E Nangle
1 Grey Hypocolius alive	Hypocolius ampelinus	Mr W D Cumming
1 Sarus Crane alive.	Grus antigone	Mr C Merrony
1 Chamæleon alive...	Chamæleon calcaratus	Do
Nest and Eggs of the common Wren Warbler	Prinia inornata ...	Mr A H Simcox, I C S
1 Panther cub alive...	Felis pardus	Mr W H Wolff, C E
1 Crimson breasted Barbet alive	Xantholæma hœmacephala	Mr G Phillips
2 Lizards alive	Charasia ornata......	Mr C Merrony
Nests of Paradise Flycatcher and golden oriole	......	Maj K A Dunsterville
1 Eastern Baillon's crake alive	Porzana pusilla......	Mr J P Brand
Eggs of Indian moniter	Varanus bengalensis	Mr G K Wasey
14 Nests of the common weaver bird on a single palm leaf	Ploceus baya	Mr Isaac Benjamin
1 Sand snake........	Eryx johnii..........	Mr C Hudson, I C S
Spiders and scorpions	......	Mr T N Hearsey
2 Chamæleons alive.	Chamæleon calcaratus	Mr E MacDoanld
A collection of sea shells from the Gulf of Aden	......	Capt P Z Cox
Skin of common starling	Sturnus menzbieri.	Mr H Bulkley
1 Foetal monstrosity.	Capra hircus.......	Maj V Harrington, I M S

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

List of Bombay Grasses and their uses, from Government; Catalogue of the Fishes in the British Museum (second Edition), Vol. 1, from Government; Anales Del Museo Nelonal De Montevideo; Nature, Vol. 58, Nos. 1505-1513, from Mr. W. F. Sinclair; Irish Naturalist, Vol. VII., Nos. 9 and 10, from Mr. Sinclair, Indian Forester, XXIV, Nos. 9 and 10, in exchange; Canadian Entomologist, Vol. XXX, Nos. 9, 10, 11; Agricultural Ledger, Nos 9, 10, 11, 12, from Government; A Manual of the Geology of India, Part, I from Government; Annals and Magazine of Natural History; Vol. II., Nos. 9, 10; Annuaire Du Musee Zoologique De L'Academie Imperiale Des Sciences De St. Petersbourg, 1898, No. 1; Illustrations of the Zoology of R. I. M. S. Investigator, from Government.

FISHING IN BOMBAY WATERS.

Mr. F. O. Gadsden read an interesting paper on this subject, describing his experiences with the well-known sporting fish the "Bahmin" ("Polynemus tetradactylus") in Bombay Harbour.

BOMBAY RATS.

A short paper received from Mr. E. H. Aitken on the different species and sub-species of rats to be found in Bombay was read and discussed. Mr Aitken dwelt upon the conspicuous part played by rats during the present epidemic and pointed out the importance of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the different species which inhabit the city.

BULL-TERRIER AND TIGER.

Capt. R. G. Burton of the Hyderabad Contingent contributed a graphic description of the excitement caused by the sudden appearance of a tiger in the Cantonment of Jalna on the 18th ulto. about five o'clock while the band was playing. As there are no forests or heavy jungles within fifty miles of the station the presence of such an animal in the bungalow gardens was to say the least unexpected. The important part played by a bull-terrier, in driving the tiger out of cover and attacking it formed an interesting feature of an exciting episode which ended with the destruction of the tiger, but not before it had killed one man and mauled another.

NEW OR RARE TREES.

Mr. T. F. Bourdillon, F. L. S., Conservator of Forests, contributed an important paper describing six trees, which he had found in Travancore, five of which appeared to be new. Excellent drawings of these trees were exhibited and will be reproduced in the Society's Journal when the paper is published.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES,

The following short papers were also read:—*a*. White spots on the plumage of a Woodpecker attacked by parasites, by A. L. Butler; *b*. A voracious Centipede, by Captain H. Wells-Cole; *c*. Breeding of the Black-breasted Honeysucker in the Cachar District, by C. M. Inglis; *d*. Parasitic Worms in Fish, by Major R. H. Rattray; *e*. On the Nidification of the White-Necked Stork, by C. M. Inglis; *f*. On Nests and Eggs found in the vicinity of Baroda, by Captain R. M. Betham; *g*. Elephants' Ankle Joints, by W. F. Sinclair; *h*. Nesting of the Red-tailed Chat, by Major R. H. Rattray; *i*. Curious conduct of a Panther, by Lieutenant C. D. Lester.

THE SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.

Mr. H. M. Phipson stated that the publication of the Society's Journal had been unavoidably delayed owing to the non-receipt of proofs from Contributors in Europe, but that Parts No. 5 of Vol. XI and No. 1 of Vol. XII were now being printed off and would be issued to Members in the course of a few days.

FLORA OF BOMBAY.

The Honorary Secretary announced that Mr. G. Marshall-Woodrow of the College of Science, Poona, had now placed in the society's herbarium a complete Collection of the plants of Bombay and had also presented to the Society a Cabinet to contain the same. A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Woodrow for his valuable contribution.

BOMBAY CYCLE CLUB.

THE Bombay Cycle Club will hold its 4th Gymkhana (under the B. C. U. Rules) on the Marine Lines Ground, next Saturday, December 10th, at 4-30 P.M. Events are open to European Cycle Clubs in Bombay, with the exception of No. III which is open to all amateurs. Entrance fee annas 8 per event. Entries can be made on the ground, Chairs and light refreshments will be provided for ladies.

The following is the Programme:—I.—1-4 mile Handicap. II.—Ladies Nomination "Whistling Coon" Competition. Gentlemen to ride a given course to ladies, where they will whistle a tune. Ladies to guess the name of tune, and write it down on a piece of paper and hand it to gentlemen, who will complete the lap. First home with name of tune correctly written, wins. III.—1 mile Handicap open to all amateurs. IV.—5 miles Handicap.

Honorary Secretary. G. RADCLIFFE.

RAWALPINDI District Orders of Saturday, December 3rd contained an intimation that the moves ordered on December 2nd were "postponed," but that corps and department were to hold themselves in readiness to move at the shortest notice in the event of orders being issued.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday aternoon, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna presiding.

JOINT SCHOOL COMMITEE.

The Corporation recorded letter from the secretary, Joint School Committee, dated the 16th November 1898, stating that of the members appointed by the Corporation, Professor O. V. Muller, M.A., is the senior members who retires at the end of the current year under Section 39 (3) of the Municipal Act III of 1888.

It was then resolved on the motion of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, seconded by Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail to reappoint Professor Muller, a member of the Joint Schools Committee.

BONUS TO THE ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola moved that as recommended by the Standing Commitee, sanction be given to the payment from surplus cash balance of a bonus of half a month's pay to the Assessor and Collector, to each of the three Assistant Assessors, and to each member of the in-door and out-door staff, in consideration of the meritorious services rendered by them in time of plague.

Dr Katrak moved an amendment to the effect that the resolution be simply recorded. He remarked that it was wrong in principle to grant a bonus to the whole Department, because by doing that they would be rewarding not only those who had done good work, but also those who might be "laggards."

Mr. Manmohan Ramji seconded the amendment, remarking that the Municipal servants were better paid than those of any other public department.

Mr. Vincent observed that he took exception to Dr. Katrak's remark that in the Assessment department there were good men as well as blackguards.

Dr. Katrak: I did not use the word "blackguard." The word used was laggard, (Laughter.)

Mr. Vincent: Oh. I beg your pardon. (Laughter.) Continuing Mr. Vicnent said that the Municipal officers referred to had to work very hard during the time of plague, and they were therefore, entitled to some consideration.

Dr. Imail Jan Mahomed said, that as a rule, he was opposed to giving allowances and bonuses, but in this case he was convinced that the Assessment department had rendered exceptional service in the time of plague. He found from quarterly returns of different departments that this was the only department which had shown progressive increase in the revenue He also found that in the worst months of plague a revenue of about four lakhs had been recovered through the exertions of the Assessment Department.

Professor Muller said that during the time of plague he had had occasions to attend Municipal Office on Sundays, and at those times he used to see the staff of the Assessment Department hard at work.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail said the reason why the Assessment Department was able to show a better return of revenue was that whenever a taxpayer failed to pay the bill promptly, the Water Department came to its assistance by cutting off the water supply of that householder. Consequently the credit should be divided between these two departments.

Dr. Viegas in opposing the proposition remarked that it was only the out-door staff of the Assessment department that deserved any reward at their hands. He thought that no bonus should be given to the Assessor and the Assistant Assessors.

Mr. Shroff said he had himself seen the Assessors as well as his senior assistants hard at work in the time of plague.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to submit a list of such employes who deserved special remuneration, and also to recommend any compensation allowance to the family of those who had lost their lives by plague.

Mr. Vacha remarked that in this matter they should follow the principle laid down by Government who allowed extra pay, extra furlough, extra leave, etc. to those servants, who had rendered exceptional service. From his own experience Mr. Vacha said that the Assessment Department had overworked itself and they must not grudge the little extra bonus recommended by the Municipal Commissioner.

After some further discussion, the amendment was put to the vote and lost, and the original motion was adopted by a large majority.

MORTALITY AMONG MUNICIPAL BULLOCKS.

Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula proposed to record the resolution of the Standing Committee to the effect that Rs. 3,778 be written off from the live-stock return, being the book value of 53 bullocks that died and one that was destroyed during the last quarter.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Cassinath moved an amendment to the effect that the resolution be recorded and that the Municipal Commissioner be asked to show in the future returns the age of his bullocks when purchased to enable the Corporation to know how long those bullocks served them. The mortality among the bullocks was abnormally heavy considering ~~the generous ration~~ allowed to the bullocks, and the generous salaries allowed to those who superintended the bullocks.

The amendment being seconded was carried by a majority.

GOVERNMENT POLICY IN REGARD TO PLAGUE.

Mr. Wacha moved that consideration of letter to the President from Government, dated 13th September last, regarding the policy of Government in regard to plague be postponed till the end of the agenda paper.

Mr. Kabraji having inquired why it should be so done, Mr. Wacha replied that the letter involved a question of constitution, and as Mr. Mehta, who had studied the question thoroughly, was unable to attend the meeting through some unavoidable cause, it was advisable to defer consideration.

The motion was carried.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

Dr. Ismail then moved on the same grounds a similar proposition in regard to a letter from the Commissioner reporting on the measures it is proposed to to take with the view of dealing with any recrudescence of plague. The proposition was carried by a majority, almost all the European members present opposing it,

DRAFT ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE VICEROY DESIGNATE.

The Corporation considered report of their committee appointed to draft an address of welcome to the Viceroy-Designate on his first arrival in Bombay to assume the reins of the Government of India. The draft address in which a few verbal alterations were made, by the Corporation were as follows:—

To the Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon, of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Designate.

May it Please Your Lordship,—We, the President and Councillors of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, esteem it a privilege to be the first public body to welcome you on landing on the shores of India, as in previous years we have welcomed many of your illustrious predecessors. We consider ourselves fortunate that, in according this welcome, we are able to convey to your Lordship the keen and intense gratification with which all classes of the people, over whose destinies our beloved and revered Sovereign has been pleased to appoint you to rule as Her Imperial Majesty's representative and Viceroy, have hailed the announcement of your fixed determination that, in discharging the great trust reposed in you, you will be guided "by regard for their feelings, respect for their prejudices, and even deference to their scruples," and, above all, by a frank and generous 'recognition of a common bond of manhood and the element of a common humanity.' We may take leave to assure your Lordship that no people are more responsive than the people of this country to kindness and sympathy, and that no policy is better calculated than the noble and statesman-like policy enunciated by your Lordship to deepen and intensify the earnest and devoted loyalty which the whole Empire entertains for its august Queen-Empress. The simple reason which your Lordship has stated as the reason which induced you to accept what is undoubtedly the most onerous and responsible post under the British Crown has not a little touched the heart of the country, and your words that you accepted it because you "loved India, its people, its history, its government, the absorbing mysteries of its civilization and its life," are cherished throughout its length and breadth with revivifying gratitude and hopefulness.

The country has indeed passed through a time of heavy affliction and dire distress, when it has been in sore need of every possible sympathy and consideration. Famine, plague, war and earthquake have ravaged the land and impaired its prosperity. Our own Presidency has perhaps suffered most, and our local and provincial resources have been drained almost to the verge of insolvency. At the same time, the City has, in the vital interests of commerce and of intercourse with foreign countries, been obliged to undertake no less gigantic a work than the sanitary improvement and reconstruction of almost the whole of it. We venture to hope that our appeals for liberal treatment are likely to meet with a generous response from the Government of India, and we respectfully venture to implore your Lordship's aid to start us again on a renewed career of vigorous progress and improvement, to which this Presidency has been for more than two years a stranger.

In conclusion, we pray that long life and health may be given to you and Lady Curzon, whom we cordially welcome along with you, so that you may be enabled to discharge the duties of your high office with credit to yourself, with honor to your country and its Sovereign, and with lasting benefit to the millions entrusted to their care.

The Hon. Mr. Syanni moved that the draft address of welcome be approved and adopted, and that the secretary be requested to intimate to Government in the Public Works Department and to the Private Secretary to H E, the Governor the wish of the Corporation to present that address to his lordship on landing.

The proposition was carried.

IMPROVING THE BULLOCK "REKLA."

Dr. Viegas, who obtained prioraty for his notice of motion, moved "That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to place himself in communication with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with a view to some improved public conveyance being devised, which shall be suited to the requirements of the poorer classes of passengers in the City and be safer of ingress and egress than the bullock "rekla" at present plying for hire in the City, which has no proper contrivance to enable passengers to get in and out without difficulty and danger of accident, and to report to the Corporation what measures should be adopted for introducing such improved conveyance into the City in supersession of the present "rekla."

Mr. Vincent rising to a point of order contended that the motion was out of order. He said that the Corporation had nothing whatever to do with the improvement of the "Rekla," which was only within the province of the Police Commissioner. He (Mr. Vincent) in his capacity as the Commissioner of Police would be glad to receive suggestions and recommendations from individual members of the Corporation, or from the general public, but he denied that the Corporation had any right to pass a resolution on the subject.

Mr. Rustom. K. R. Cama and other members contended that the resolution was in order, but the President having ruled that it was out of order, any discussion on the motion was disallowed.

QUEEN'S STATUE ON THE ESPLANADE ROAD.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner regarding the restoration of the statue of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sayani moved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to convey their thanks to Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy for his handsome donation of Rs. 5,000 for the cost of restoring the statue; that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation desired that the bust which was being prepared by Mr. Greenwood at the School of Art, and which was partly paid for by the Municipality be completed and set up in the Council Hall on a suitable pedestal; and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the necessary expenditure. Mr. Sayani said that the cost of completing the bust would be only Rs. 1400, and he thought it would be very good to have a bust of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress in their Council-Hall.

Dr. Katrak in seconding the proposition remarked that it was a matter of congratulation that the statue, which was a beautiful work of art should be restored to its pristine beauty. It was also gratifying that the credit of restoring the statue fell to the lot of a native of India.

The proposition was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

CLAIM ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

WASSUDEWAN NAMBODRIPAD VS. THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case. The plaintiff is a Hindu resident of Desha Managalam in the Cochin State; and the defendants are the Man on Insurance Company, Limited, of Hongkong, carrying on business in Bombay through their agents Messrs. Yan Shun Company, at Khoja Moholla. The plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 8,300, together with interest from 7th December 1893, as assignee in due course of a policy of insurance dated 27th October 1893, effected by Dharamsey Jetha and Co., in the defendant's favor in respect of goods specified in the policy, on board the vessel Jeramparsad, &c. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Raghavjee, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff stated that, by a policy of insurance, dated 27th October 1893, the defendant company became the insurers of the goods in the policy specified, for a voyage from Calicut to Karachi on board the vessel Jeramparsad, and agreed in consideration of the premium of Rs. 155-10-0, to pay to the firm of Dharamsey Jetha and Co., the sum of Rs. 8,300 in the event of a total loss of the goods upon the voyage. The goods were shipped on board the vessel by the firm of Dharamsey Jetha at Calicut, but upon her voyage to Karachi, through stress of weather, she became a total wreck and had to be abandoned at sea with all her cargo and the said goods became totally lost. Due notice and proof of the loss were given to the defendant company on the 7th December 1893 in a letter from Dharmsey Jetha, in which they claimed the sum of Rs. 8,355 in respect of the loss, and the defendant company thereupon became liable to pay the amount. The claim of the 7th December 1893 was in fact made on behalf of one Cullianji Sunderji, to whom the policy had been endorsed by the firm of Dharamsey Jetha for valuable consideration. The defendant company having failed to reply to the letter of demand, or to pay the amount, Cullianji Sundarji appointed the Bank of Madras his agents for the collection of the sum due under the policy, and that Bank requested the Bank of Bombay to demand payment of the sum. The defendant company failed to pay or reply to the letters addressed to them. Callianji Sundarji died in the year 1894, having made his will dated the 14th May 1894, whereof his son Mulji Cullianji obtained certificate of administration. On 10th January 1895, Muljee Cullianjee and other heirs of Cullianji Sundarji, in consideration of a sum of Rs. 20,000 due by the deceased to the plaintiff, assigned to him certain property belonging to the estate of the deceased, including the said policy of insurance. Demands were subsequently made upon the defendant company, who, in September 1896, repudiated all liability in respect of the loss of the goods.

The defendants denied that the goods, the subject matter of the policy, were shipped by the firm of Dharamsey Jetha at Calicut, or that they had any insurable interest in the goods. They said that the vessel Jeramparsad was not seaworthy for the voyage insured. They denied that the goods were totally lost or that due notice of the loss was given. Defendants denied other allegations of the plaint. Dharamsey Jetha filed his petition in insolvency, but the Official Assignee had claimed the monies alleged to be due under the policy from the defendants. They said that, in any event, this suit was premature, and that the plaintiff had no cause of action, as no proper or any proof of loss had been given to the defendants' agent in Bombay. Under the terms of the policy sued on, the defendants were at present under no liability to pay the monies sued for, even if the goods were totally lost as alleged.

Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, in delivering judgment, said the plaintiff by assignment claimed to be the owner of the policy. Before going into the merits of the case, his lordship dealt with the admissibility of certain of the documents. With regard to two of the protests, his lordship said it was clear they would be admissible as exhibits if it was established that the evidence of the crew could not be got without immeasurable delay and expense. When the case came on, his lordship thought that the plaintiff had not taken all necessary steps to get at the tindel, and he granted a postponment for the purpose. When the case came on again, it was proved to his lordship's satisfaction that the tindel could not be got without delay and expense. His lordship held with regard to other exhibits that they also were proved and were admissible. In regard to Customs passes, his lordship was of opinion that, having regard to the Sea Customs Act, section 38, these were public documents, and were admissible under sections 65, 74, 76, and 79. The next point was that no notice was given in terms of the policy. His lordship, in looking at the evidence, was of opinion that the contention of the defendants on this point was not well founded. From the location of the words, and the punctuation of the clause, his lordship was of opinion that the words relating to the notice referred only to average claims. This being his lordship's view, he said it was not necessary to consider Section 28 of the Contract Act, and its bearing on this clause. The next point was as to certain logs being stowed on the deck of the vessel. It was argued that no deck cargo was allowed by the policy except by special permission. No doubt this point would be good if it were proved that no permission was given, and that logs were stowed on deck. No issue was raised, and there was no cross examination on the point; and it would not be right for the court, his lordship remarked, to allow such a defence at the eleventh hour. He had no evidence before him to say if such permission were given or not, and his lordship held it was not open to the defendants to raise that point at the stage of the case they did. The next point was as to the seaworthiness of the vessel. No direct evidence had been given by the defendants as to unseaworthiness. The law was that a ship was presumably seaworthy; and the *Onus* was on those alleging she was not. There was absolutely no evidence of unseaworthiness except the fact of the logs being put on the deck, and being too heavy to jettison in the storm. The court was asked to hold this constituted unseaworthiness. His lordship held the contention was unfounded. There being no evidence before his lordship to show that the logs rendered the vessel unseaworthy, he held that the defendants had not discharged the *Onus* that lay on them on this point. The next point taken was that the policy was not assigned to the plaintiff, and so he could not sue. The contention caused his lordship some surprise. He had always understood in this court that the assignee of a policy, or any other chose in action, could sue in his own name. If the defendants had said that they would be prejudiced by the assignee not being a party, he would have been put on the record. His lordship held that the plaintiff was entitled to sue on the policy in his own name. His lordship further held that the property in the policy was vested in the assignee, and he could sue. As to the goods being shipped and lost, it was suggested that some of the calasees were *bogus* persons. His lordship was satisfied that they were not. He accepted their evidence that the goods were shipped, and that they were lost. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 8,300, with interest at 6 per cent from 2nd April 1894, and costs.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

RES. JUDICATA—LANDLORD AND TENANT.

BALIRAMGIRI RAMCHANDRAGIRI, ORIGINAL DEFT. APPELLANT VS. VASUDEO M. NARAYAN D. PANDURANG D. NIPHADKER, ORIGINAL PLAINTIFFS.

Notice of relinquishment of tenancy of land situated in an unsurveyed village to be by analogy under section 74 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code Act, 5 of 1879. The Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandaverker, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Trimbak R. Kotval for the respondents.

This was an appeal from the appellate decree of the District Court of Thana, in appeal No. 231 of 1893. The plantiff brought this action to recover Rs. 59-6-0 and interest. The principal sum was recovered by the defendant by proceedings before the revenue authorities from the plaintiffs as assessment, Dhara, of three pieces of land described in the plaint for the year 1892-93. Plaintiffs averred that this sum was illegally recovered in respect of three fields, which were not in their possesion and in respect of which they had given a "notice" to the defendant every year since 1889, and which fields were not in plaintiff's possession. The plaintiff's also asked that the Collector's appellate order as a revenue authority standing against them, be declared illegal. The material defence was that the notice given by the plaintiffs was defective, that plaintiffs remained in enjoyment of the lands in suit for the year in suit 1892-93. The subordinate Judge remarked that the parties have been litigating for some years in respect to the same dispute. In a suit for assessment for the year 1893-94 by the present appellant against the present respondents, the claim was disallowed by the High Court on the construction of the notice given by the present respondents to the present appellant, and on the ground that a notice of relinquishment had been given. That case is reported in I. L. R. 22 Bom. p. 348. The terms of the notice in the present case are the same as those of the notice in the suit in the reported case, and set out at page 349 of I. L. R., 22 Bom. 348. The Subordinate Judge granted the plaintiffs prayer and awarded them their costs, holding that the present "suit was barred by "res-judicata." The District Judge confirmed the decree of the court of first instance, and dismissed the appeal of the defendant with costs. The defendant appealed to the High Court.

At the hearing of the appeal, Mr. Kotval raised the preliminary objection that no second appeal lay against the decree under section 586 of the Civil Procedure Code, and cited in support Printed Judgments for 1878 page 17 and those for 1890, page 370, and those for 1897, page 431. The Court disallowed the objection, because the plaintiffs had in addition to the claim of refund asked for a declaratory decree, though as argued for respondents, it was not necessary to make that prayer, but having made it, the plaintiffs must take the consequences of it.

The Hon. Mr Chandaverker for the appellant argued that the decision in I L R 22 Bombay 348, same case with Printed Judgments for 1896, could not bar the Inamdar defendants' claim to recover assessment, a claim for rent for a subsequent year could not be "res judicata" for one of a previous year. I L R, 21 Calcutta 132. There was no finding on the point of notice the lower courts having determined the suit on the preliminary question of Res Judicata.

Mr Kotval, for the respondents, argued that Ext, 26, the notice on the record is not denied in the written statement and in the deposition of the defendant The High Court Judgment reported in I. L. R. 22, Bombay p. 348 was rightly followed by the lower Courts as a guide in determining the jural relations of the parties as landlord and tenants and especially when the litigating parties were the same and the terms of the notice were identical with the one before the High Court in the reported case. The Lower Appellate Court was right in its conclusion that "There is no reason to suppose that the relation of the parties or their conduct was any different in 1892-93 to what it was in the following year. For a series of years defendant tried to get the rent out of the plaintiffs while they served the defendant with a notice of relinquishment" In an interlocutory judgment their Lordships say:—The judge at the Lower Appellate Court is wrong in saying that the matter of the claim to rent for 1892-93 is "Res. Judicates." The decision of the High Court in I. L. R. 22 Bombay 348, was passed with reference to the rent of 1893-94, and the notice of the 22nd March 1893, and decided nothing ~~as to rent for 1892-93~~. The claim to the rent for that year must be determined on its own merits and with reference to the notice of 7th March 1892 as to which, however, if proved, the decision can be looked at as a guide—. "We ask the Judge of the Lower Appellate Court to find on the issue:—"Was a valid notice of relinquishment given to the defendant by the plaintiffs as to render the latter not liable to payment for the year 1892-93?" and to certify its finding to this Court within two months."

The District Judge, in returning the finding on the above issue, said:—"I find that the terms of the notice alleged to have been given are such as would render plaintiffs not liable for the rent, having regard to the decision at P.J., for 1896 p. 430. It is contended that section 74 of the L. R. Code Bom. Act 5 of 1879 governs the case, and that it requires that the notice should have been received before 31st March. The section relates to notices by "occupants to a Revenue Officer." Defendant is not an occupant in the sense in which the word is used in the Land Revenue Code; and the notice was not given to a Revenue Officer. Section 74 is not, therefore, strictly applicable, but its provisions might well be held to govern cases like the present. The original notice has not been produced. Defendant was given notice to produce all notices given him from 1886 but none were produced. A registered article sent by plaintiff to defendent, however, was refused on 25th March 1892. Presuming that this article was the notice, I hold that the requirements of section 74 L.R. Code have been complied with. My finding on the above issue is therefore in the affirmative."

The appellant filed a cross-objection to this finding, but as they were not pressed, their Lordships confirmed the decree in plaintiffs' favour, with cost.

HIGH COURT.—December 9.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy.

For Judgment

976,355,97—Khandoo and S—Trikumdas Mooiji vs Jeewandas Haridas—Tyebji D and Co

Appeals for hearing and Final Disposal

980,20,97—Smetham B and Noble—Meherbai and others vs Maneckbai and others—Ardeshir H and D

981,253,97—Edgelow G and W—Haji Mahomed Haji Abdoola vs Goolam Hoosein Soomar Viragani—Thakurdas D C and H

983,588,97—Bhaishunker and K—Apaji Bapuji Kurgunkar vs Gangaram Bapsoba Rele and others—Dikshit and D

934,316,98—Captain and V—Jainabai and others vs Khoja Viram Allana—Hiralal M and M

935,61,98—Payne G and S—Enjellen De Souza and another vs Nicholas De Ga and others—Nanu and H and Daphtary and F

971,203,95—Captain and V—Utamram Ichharam vs Rangildas Tribhowandas—Smetham B and Noble

982,609,96—Ardesir H and D—Maneckbai widow vs Rustomji Nusserwanji Vacha Ghandy and others—Jehangir and S

983,57,98—Ardesir H and D—Mamoobai vs Motivahoo—Thakurdas D C and H

Before the Honourable Mr Justice Russell.

For trial of a Preliminary Issue

186,97—Crawford B and Co—Robert Hotz and another vs Latchman Rao Raja Rai Rayon Bahadur—Dikshit and D

For trial of Issue

339,84—Little and Co—L A Watkins vs C F Farran Ag Ado General and Co—E F Nicholson, Pestonji R and K, and M M Munshi

For hearing exceptions on Commissioners Report.

500,94—Tyabji D and Co—Haji Abdoola Haji Abdool Satar vs Abdool Succor Haji Abdool—J C Cama

Testamentary Suit.

19,98—Tyabji D and Co—Dhuncoorbai widow vs Girwardas Govindas Bawa—Sorabji and J

24,97—Ardesir H and D—Madhowji Sewji vs Pooribai—Payne G and S

22,98—P F Pavri—Sorabji Maneckji Pawalla vs Jamsetji Edulji Butiwalla—Wadia and Ghandy

39,97—Edgelow and G—Khunoobhai widow vs Cassumalli Jairajbhai Pedbai and others Framji and D—Ardesir H and D

21,98—Mulji and R—Mithobai widow vs Premebai—Wadia and G

28,98—Payne G and S—Canji Kairsi vs Mithobai widow—Madhowji Virji

29,93—Madhowjee V—Methabai widow vs Canjee Khairaz—Payne G and S

30,93—Tyabjee D and Co—Ladkibai widow vs Bhawanjee Ranjee—Mathubai and J

31,93—Maganlal and R—Mangibai widow vs Cassinath Essoo—Tyebjee D and Co

Before the Honourable Mr Justice Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes

477,97—Ardeshir H and D—Aboo Bucker Haji Soomar vs Sooleman Haji Soomar—Payne G and S

87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and another vs Maneckji Eduiji Contractor and others

41,98—Bhaishunker and K—Sadanand Nathooji vs Balcrishna Nathooji—Crawford B and Co

628 98—Little and Co—Emilsute Ph D vs Kalah Budda—Daphtary and F

544,95—Dikshit and D—Jainabai vs Hafizabai and others—Payne G and S, and Little and Co

New Long Causes

270,98—Sorabji and J—Cursetji Maneckji Bhagat and others vs Bhikaiji widow—Jehangir and S

382,98—In person—Gennoo Oomaji vs Gennoo Ramji and others—M H Khan

377,98—Thakurdas D C and H—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyab Haji Joonas and others—Edgelow G and W

380,93—King and Co—Bibibai Moosa Aboo and others—Payne G and S

331,93—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karonda Pragji—Mathubai and J

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	1	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	0	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	4
G Mahim and Worlee	2	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	2	0	1
Hospitals	0	5	12
Total	16	11	112
Total plague deaths to date	32,185	28,298	
Same date last year	16	9	80

PLAGUE PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

PLAGUE CASES IN MADRAS.

The Health Officer reports that the woman Ammakunnoo Ammall, who was removed to the Royapooram Hospital and who was believed not to be suffering from plague, has now shown distinctive symptoms of the disease. Her case is considered very extraordinary, as she first had a high temperature which fell to normal on the following day. Then, as there were no characteristics of plague, her case was first taken to be malarial fever, but since then genuine plague has developed. A child, who was removed with this woman to the Plague Hospital, died next evening. This is believed to be a suspicious case.

REPORTS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

The Plague Commissioner reported on Tuesday that there was one case in the fields at Guntakal yesterday, which was apparently four days' old. The plague patient at Karur is doing well and the contacts at Karur and Erode are all well. A woman named Bhagirati Bhai arrived at Sathiavijanagarum, near Arni, North Arcot District, from Bangalore, on the 23rd ultimo, and developed fever first, and died three days after of suspected plague. Munusawmy Chetty died at Matigeri on Wednesday from indigenous plague. A woman arrived at Jollarapet from Bangalore on 29th ultimo, and plague developing itself, she was removed to the plague Camp on Wednesday.

THE PLAGUE IN BANGALORE.

A Bangalore correspondent writing on Monday, says:—There was a further decrease in the plague figures for yesterday from the city, 11 fresh cases and 13 deaths only having been reported. The situation in the Cantonment gives room for much anxiety; yesterday's report shows 115 fresh seizures and 98 deaths, the latter including two Europeans, a male and a female. It is presumed that since the segregation rules have been relaxed the natives, both inoculated and uninoculated, are coming forward more freely now and admitting the plague cases which occur in their families; hence the high mortality reported from plague within the past few days. The Plague Relief Fund of the Station had reached Rs. 2,142-7-0 up to yesterday.

I regret to learn that plague has broken out on the premises of Miss Anstey's Home for poor children and orphans, which recently moved into the house known as "Ulswater," on the east side of the Ulsoor tank; a native worker in the Home was removed to the Plague Hopital yesterday, and it was reported to-day that she had died. A medical officer visited the school premises to-day and found one of the little boys bad with fever, so he placed him under observation. Fortunately all, or nearly everybody connected with the Home including Miss Anstey, have been inoculated, but still much anxiety will be felt by the relatives and friends of the children there if the disease spreads. I believe there are over a hundred children and adults on the premises at present, and it would be a serious matter if they had to be segregated.

The Sappers, it appears now, are not after all to move into their new Camp in the direction of Kulpally, for several reasons, one of them being that it lies on the route to the burying and cremating grounds. The Regimental lines, which were recently vacated, are being thoroughly cleaned out and disinfected, and will be taken into occupation again a short time hence.

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., on Saturday 26th Nov., to 6 a.m., on Saturday 3rd Dec., 1898.

Hospital.	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
Public Hospitals Arthur Road Hospital	Plague	6	7	...	...	6	7
	Relapsing Fever	44	23	...	11	6	50
	Observation	1	14	...	11	—	4
	Other diseases	...	1	...	...	..	1
	Contacts	..	11	...	...	...	11
Modikhana Hospital	Plague	13	18	4	2	10	15
	Relapsing Fever	5	6	...	3	..	8
	Observation	47	125	7	120	...	45
	Contacts	2	...	...	2	..	...
Maratha Hospital	Plague	17	7	1	3	6	16
	Relapsing Fever	13	...	6	4	...	15
	Observation	30	7	..	15	...	22
	Contacts	31	4	...	5	...	30
Private Hospitals Bhatia Hospital	Plague	1	2	..	...	2	1
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	86	...	...	86	...	...
	Evicts	496	8	...	...	1	503
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Plague	...	4	...	...	...	4
	Observation	..	1	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	...	2	...	...	...	2
3rd Bhoiwada Hospital	Plague	2	...	...	..	...	2
Modh and Parward Hospital	Plague	1	1	...	...	1	1
Kapole and Lad Hospital	Plague	2	1	..	...	..	3
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague	4	7	...	..	4	7
	Observation	2	1	..	...	..	3
	Contacts	2	3	3	...	...	2
General Musalman Hospital,	Plague	4	1	...	...	...	5
	Relapsing Fever	1	...	...	1	...	...
	Observation	1	...	...	..	...	1
	Contacts	3	1	...	...	...	4
	Evicts	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Other diseases	1	1	...	1	...	1
Marwari Fattepura Hospital	Plague	..	1	...	..	...	1
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts	45	37	..	28	...	54
	Evicts	704	19	..	3	1	779
Thakurdwar Lohana Hospital	Plague	..	3	..	..	2	1
Adamji Peerbhoy Hospital	Plague	1	...	...	1	1	..
	Observation	2	...	...	...	...	2
	Contacts	6	...	..	6	...	..
Jullai Sunni Hospital	Plague	14	5	...	...	2	17
	Relapsing Fever	9	1	..	...	1	9
	Contacts	4	7	...	..	...	11
	Other diseases	1	..	...	...	...	1
Bene Israel Hospital	Plague	1	..	...	...	...	1
	Observation	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	7	...	...	..	...	7
Jain Hospital Parel	Plague	1	2	...	...	1	2
	Observation	1	1	...	1	...	1
	Contacts	1	3	...	1	...	3
G Lund's Hospital	Plague	4	...	...	2	2	...
	Observation	1	..	...	1	...	..
	Other diseases	3	1	1	5	...	...
Telegu Hospital	Plague	7	...	...	5	..	2
	Contacts	6	...	...	5	..	1
Sankli Street Camp	Evicts	94	...	...	...	...	94
Narielwadi Camp	Contacts	...	3	...	...	...	3
	Evicts	312	5	...	15	..	302
Wari Bunder Camp	Contacts	54	35	...	27	...	62
	Evicts	19	..	...	19	...	...
Balaram Camp	Contacts	6	3	...	6	...	3
	Evicts	106	...	...	...	...	106
Byculla Camp	Evicts	649	6	...	...	...	655
Parsee Fever Hospital	Plague	3	1	..	...	2	2
	Other diseases	2	...	...	1	...	1
	Observation	1	1	...	...	...	2
ALL HOSPITALS	Plague	81	60	5	13	38	87
	Relapsing Fever	72	30	6	19	7	82
	Observation Other Diseases	94	152	8	154	...	86
	Contacts	253	109	3	166	...	193
	Evicts	2440	41	...	37	2	2442

Note.—There are no patients in the following Hospitals:—Islam Nagdevi Hospital, Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital, Dariasthan Lohana Hospital, Haji Cassum Jussub's Hospital, Memon Moholla Hospital, and Cutchi Memon Hospital.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 6th December were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 5th, 5 feet 3 inches against 5 feet 6 inches same on date last year. Rabi sowings continue. The supply of fodder is scarce in the Kotri and Kohistan talukas. The prices of food-grains are steady. The cattle are in good condition.

Shikarpur.—Threshing and and cleaning of kharif crops continue. Rabi sowings are nearly over. Wheat and jambha are sprouting. Jambha is budding in some places Gram and mattar are thriving. Crops are reported to be good for the present. The cattle are in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Harvesting of rice crops is in progress. Threshing of bajri, jowari, and rice continues. Rabi crops are in fair condition except in two talukas. The cattle are in fair condition. The fodder supply is sufficient except in the Guni taluka. Crops are demaged by rats in three talukas.

Upper Sind Frantier.—Rabi sowings continue. The fodder supply is sufficient. The prices of jowari has risen by 1 seer 8 chataks and of bajri by 2½ chtaks per rupee, whilst that of wheat has fallen by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar—Rice crops are being harvested in the Mirpur Khas, Khipra and Sangha talukas and damaged by rats in the Umarkot taluka. Rabi sowing continues in five talukas. Rabi crops in Umarkot are in fair condition. The cattle are in fair condition except in four trlukas. The fodder supply is sufficient in the Mirpur Khas and Khipra talukas; elsewhere it is scarce.

Ahmedabad;—(For week ending 3rd December 1898). Sowing of wheat is nearly completed. The standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The price of jowari is 21 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 19 seers, of wheat 12 seers and of rice, 2nd sort, 13 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Reaping of kharif and sowings of rabi crops are completed. The standing crops are in good condition. The cattle are healthy. The fodder supply is plentiful. The price of maize in Godhra has fallen from 30 to 32½ seers per rupee.

Kaira—(For the week ending 5th December 1898).—Sowing of rabi crops, tobacco, sugarcane, gram and wheat is in progress. The standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bájri is 19 seers, of wheat 12 seers and of rice 10 seer per rupee.

Broach—The rainfall during the week measured 5 cents at A mod. The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are steady.

Surat.—Reaping of jowari has commenced in Chorasi and Jelalpor talukas. The standing crops are in good condition. The general prospects are good. The fodder supply is sufficient and the condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices of jowari and bajri have fallen from 21 seers 4 chataks and 17 seers 9 chataks to 23 seers 2 chataks and 18 seers 9 chataks per rupee respectively. The price of rice is stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 30th, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 6th, and 2° warm on 1st and 5th. Vapour in air normal on 30th and excessive from 1st to 6th. Abnormal wind southerly on 2nd: wind normal on all other days. Distant lightning on 4th.

Thana.—Reaping of kharif crops is finished. Threshing of rice is almost over. Sowing of rabi crops is in progress. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. There has been no change in the prices of food-grains.

Kolaba.—Threshing, mowing of grass and sowing of rabi crops are in progress. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 64 tolas per rupee. There has been a slight fall in the price of rice at Khalapur. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There were slight showers of rain during the week at Vengurla and Malvan the fall measuring 12 cents and 5 cents respectively. Sowing of summer crops is in progress. The cattle are healthy except in parts of Sangameshvar. The fodder supply is sufficient. There is a slight fall in the price of rice almost everywhere.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week measured 14 cents at Navapur. Rain is wanted for rabi crops in the Shirpur and Sindkheda talukas and the Bhadgaon petha. Picking of cotton and reaping of kharif crops are in progress. The standing rabi crops are generally in good condition. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices of food grains have fallen.

Nasik.—The rainfall during the week was 1 cent; total for the season 26 inches 28 cents. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops are nearly completed. The standing crops are in good condition. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There have been no marked fluctuations in prices of food-grains.

Ahmednagar.—The rainfall during the week was 10 cents at Kopargaon only. The standing crops are withering in parts in poor soil. Threshing of bajri continues. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 18 seers 12 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—The rainfall during the week was 23 cents at Poona, and in the talukas maximum 60 cents at Khed, minimum 17 cents at Mulshi; total for the season 22 inches 92 cents at Poona, and in the talukas maximum 59 inches 11 cents at Mulshi, minimum 15 inches 10 cents at Dhond. Reaping of khariff crops is at an end and threshing operations have been commenced. The standing rabi crops are in good condition. Want of rain is still felt in the talukas of Sirur, Junnar and Khed and in the pethas of Dhond and Ambegaon. The condition of cattle is good and fodder supply is sufficient. Bajry and jowari sold cheaper in the talukas of Haveli, Purandhar and Maval. Prices were stationary elsewhere. The average prices of jowari, bajri and wheat were respectively 36 lbs., 33 lbs. and 21 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rabi and standing khrif crops are in good condition. Rice crop is injured in some places by rats at Madha. Rain is wanted for rabi crops in some places in the Sholapur and Sangola talukas. The fodder supply is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of Jawari in Sholapur, Karmla and Pandharpur talukas: elsewhere the price is stationary. The price of Sholapur Jowari is 25 seers.

Satara.—There was slight rain during the week in the Wai, Khanapur and Tasgaon talukas and in petha Khandala, maximum 22 cents at Khanapur, minimum 2 cents at Tasgaon. More rain is wanted in Khanapur. The standing rabi corps are good condition. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient.

Bijapur.—There was very slight rain in two talukas, the fall measured 19 cents at Badami and 5 cents at Hungund. Reaping of bajari is almost completed. The standing rabi crops are in good condition. Green grass is procurable everywhere. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 31 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was slight rain throughout the district during the week, varying from 4 cents at Gokak to 51 cents at Khanapur, more rain is required in the Athni, and Gokak talukas. Reaping of early crops is in progress. The conditions of agricultural stock, artizans, labourers and cattle is good. The fodder, water and food supplies are sufficient. Prices are almost stationary.

Dharwar.—There was slight rain in ten talukas of the district; the fall measured at Dharwar 17 cents, and in the talukas maximum 53 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 8 cents at Kod: total for the season 34 inches 35 cents at Darwar, and in the talukas maximum 37 inches 67 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 17 inches 33 cents at Ron. The standing crops are in good condition except at Mundargi, where cotton in some parts is blighting. Reaping of kharif crops is in progress. Sowing of rabi crops is nearly completed. The agricultural stock are healthy. The fodder supply is sufficient. The price of jowari is 23 seers 9 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was slight rain throughout the district during the week, varying from 3 cents in Ankola to 48 cents in Yellapur. Rain apparently is not required now. Rice harvest continues in above-ghat talukas. Sowing operations for second crop have commenced in below-ghat taukas. The agricultural stock are in good condition except in a few palces.

Rajkot.—Irrigation of wheat is in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 14 seers 35 tolas, 14 seers 60 tolas, 18 seers and 14 seers 15 tolas, respectively, per rupee. There has been no marked rise or fall since last week.

Wadhwan.—Bajri sells at 16 seers and jowari at 19 seers per rupee.

Baroda—The standing crops and agricultural stock are in fair condition. Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops continue. Poppy sowing continues in the Kadi division. The price of bajri is 38 lbs., of wheat 20 lbs., of rice, superior, 14 lbs., and of rice, inferior 24 lbs. per British rupee.

All the leading Public Works Engineers at Calcutta recently proceeded up the Ganges to examine the possible site for a railway bridge between Sara and the point where the Bhagarati or Hooghly river leaves the main streams. Godagiri seems indicated as the best crossing place.

DR. VIEGAS'S REFORMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a recent advertisement of some questions to be brought before the Corporation are a few which are penned by Dr. Viegas. Some of these are intelligible, but some appear as if they were only intended for addressing the gallery. The improvement of the Bombay "reckla" is desirable and from this subline height the veritable Doctor promptly discends to the ridiculous. One question is very suggestive. Has Dr. Viegas ever read the Municipal Act. If he had he would not have penned the proposal of numbering hand barrows, which are not public conveyances and therefore cannot be licensed. If the gallant member for Mandir had stopped here it would not have much mattered but he proceeds further and asks for the abolition of certain Municipal Departmental officers. He wants License Department to be amalgamated with the health Department, that is to say, a revenue Department with a Sanitary Department. The Revenue officer and the special Drainage Engineer should be given the ticket of leave so the doctor suggests. Ten years ago these departments were created. For ten solid years, these officers have given entire satisfaction and during these ten years, the city has undergone considerable changes. Does the ten years experience result in an abolition of these officers! Can any wise man ever suggest such a reprehensible casting adrift. The member for Mandvi while erring on the side of frivolous suggestion has undoubtedly done good work in the Corporation. His proposal to increase the duty and tobacco license fees, is worthy of consideration. The duty in England on foreign tobacco is excessive and why should not Bombay in a critical time like the present take the initiative in improving their revenues. So far so good, and I sm sure every one would wish the Mandvie representative every success in his endeaour to please the ratepayers,—Yours, &c.,

Desember, 8. OBSERVER.

NEPOTISM IN PUBLIC BODIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZTTE"

Sir,—If public bodies such as the Municipalities and Port Trust, which owe their existence to the liberality of a generous Government, lay themselves open to the charge of favouritism and nepotism, and give much cause to complaints on the score of injustice, may I be allowed to remark that it will be worthwhile for Government to look into the matter with scrupulous care, and thus prevent further wrongs being done to voiceless classes. If influence and powerful recommendations are to be omnipotent, might must over-ride right, which, by all means, should be avoided. Outsiders, when employed, have to be taught by trained hands, who, while teaching them, have to pay them homage, do service and bear with them and their whims.—Yours, &c,

JUSTICE.

WIT IN THE CHANCERY COURTS.

REFINED, TECHNICAL, AND ESOTERIC.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, in telling us the "Three and one" story about Sir F. Lockwood, calls it memorable as the last joke ever made in the High Court of Chancery. This from a high-priest of the mysteries—a Chancery Q.C,—(says the Law Journal is rather hard. Is the Court of Chancery, then, such a kingdom of dulness? Its dilatoriness has, we know been denounced by Dickens; its roguishness censured by Selden; its "piety and love of fees" scoffed at by Lord Bramwell; now it is charged with want of wit. Lord Bacon says that judges ought to be rather wise than witty, but it is not to any such honourable self-restraint that the dulness of Chancery is set down—rather to something mephitic in the atmosphere of a Chancery Court, the pervading dreariness of administrations, suits, and trusts, of mortgages and settlements, killing to the sense of humour, and waging "immortal war with wit." Calumny calumny! The truth seems to be that Lady Equity suffers here by contrast with my Lord Common Law. The wit of the common-law courts—the wit of the typical Nisi Prius case, is popular, broad, garish. The lambent wit which irradiates, fitfully, it may be, the Chancery Courts is refined, technical, esoteric. When a learned Vice-Chancellor, addressing counsel for the plaintiff, observed, "Mr. Gammon, you don't come into court with clean hands," and when counsel promply replied, "How can I have clean hands, my lord" when I am always handling 'Coke' and "Blackstone!" what avails this little raily to one ignorant of the equitable doctrine of "clean hands?"

So when Lord Justice Knight-Bruce, on the hearing of an administration suit, playfully remarked, "The estate will be distributed, in *the usual way* among the solicitors," here was essentially a Chancery joke appealing peculiarly to the Chancery practitioner cognisant of the true order of precedence in legal matters—costs first, then practice, merits last. Or again, when the late Vice-Chancellor Bacon spoke of himself as being invited by counsel to a game of hide-and-seek among the clauses of the Judicature Acts, the humour of the idea came home only to those familiar with the labyrinths of Chancery practice, and with the face and figure of the venerable judge. Lord Westbury's best things all belong to Chancery; so to those of Lord Justice Knight-Bruce, prince of judicial wits, Mr. Justice Maule alone excepted. Was it not a viceChancellor—Malins, to wit—from whom emanated the happy retort, when an egg was thrown at him on the bench, "This must have been meant for my 'brother Bacon.'" What could have been readier? Was it not, again, a Chancery Judge who, when asked to define the difference between an attorney and a solicitor, neatly replied, "Much the same as between an alligator and a crocodile"? Jessel, M. R, had undoubtedly a very pretty wit, and many were the jest that flashed about the Old Rolls Court. Lord Justice James was redolent of the happiest humour, and Vice Chancellor Bacon had an excellent record as a sayer of good things. There was one member of the Inner Bar practising before the Vice-Chancellor for whom he was supposed to have no great liking. This gentleman's services were not much in demand, for, though his ability and knowledge of law were undoubted, he was apt to look at a case from an impracticable standpoint and not to make the most of its best points. It was commonly said of him that he had a twist in his mind. When this gentleman was about sixty, someone remarked to the Judge that he was clever "Yes," said the old man slowly and judicially, "he is a very clever young man,"; and low after a pause he added, "if he swallowed a nail he would vomit a screw." The present Master of the Rolls is credited with the smart epigram that "the chiefuse of trustees is to commit judicious breaches of trust." Of Chancery it may be frankly admitted, like the Scotchman, that it "jokes with difficulty"; its materials are somewhat impracticable for this purpose. But is not he the best culinary artist who can make a good dinner out of an old shoe?

THE HORRORS OF WAR.

The conditions of modern warfare differ notable from those of former days, not only in respect of the vast multitudes of non-combatants in distant landt who would now be disastrously affected by any greay European war, also by reason of the terrible bloodshed which must inevitably result from the shock of vast bodies of menarmed with weapons of whose murderous force and precision our ancestors could not conceive. Wounds in a battle of to-day could not fail to interest army surgeons, but they must horrify every humane man and woman throughout the globe. Bone are shivered into minutes splinters, and scattered over the organism as if by the action of a charge of dynamite. The liver, the heart, the kidney, is literally pulverised by the force of a bullet; other internal organs are torn into shreds; the muscles are snapped asunder. Moreover the rifle bullet, which is covered with a steel jacket, when it enters the body changes its shape, and often casts off most minute and sharp splinters, which tear up the tissuet. Generally speaking experiments go to show that the round bullet of former times, and even the prolonged projectile of 1870, were, so to say mild weapons when compared with the cruel effects of the fine and elegant nickel-covered bullet of to-day. Between two bodies, of combatants armed with modern magazine rifles of small calibre, which can literally mow down whole armies, a deadly zone is formed which no living being can enter and leave unscathed; so that the wounded must lie bathed in blood and writhing in pain on the battlefield without help or alleviation, for nobody could reach them living. A single bullet can disable five men at a short distance, and two or three at a distance of from two to three thousand feet. The number of soldiers who would be called upon to serve and, therefore, the possible number of killed and wounded, is overwhelming. The Triple Alliance alone could, according to the military statistics of 1896, put 5,135,000 men in the field against France and Russia, who could dispose of 5,354,000 men. In other words, the Continental Great Powers have trained 10,500,000 soldiers to take part in the coming war. But these numbers are too vast to be useful. It is a recognised principle that the numerical strengh of armies must be kept within the limits of the leaders capacities to command them efficiently, having their movements, their position, their task, and its difficulties constantly before has mind's eye. Now, the generals who can direct the movements of a body of 500,000 men simultaneously are very few, and the commander who can manipulate a still more numerous army with reasonable hopes of success has still to be found.—"Contemporary Review."

According to the "Yorkshire Evening Post" the Right Hon. W. L. Jackson, M.P., has received a bequest of £20,000 from a lady political admirer.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Dec, 8.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.,

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr P S V Fitz Gerald, Political Supt Palanpur, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India a week's extraordinary leave without pay in extension of the furlough granted to him

Mr W S Mangan is appointed to be Political Asst to the Secy to Govt Political Dept, with effect from the 29th Oct 1898, consequent on Mr F A Spencer's retirement from the Service

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Under the provisions of Sec 432 of the Civil Procedure Code, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Ganesh Krishna Sovani, Administrator of Jath, to prosecute or defend, on behalf of the Jaghirdar of Jath, any suits that may arise in connection with the Jaghirdar's immoveable property or transactions in the districts of Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur

Rao Bahadur Dattatraya Mahadev Patwardhan, Depy Collr in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district

H E the Governor in Council is pleased, under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869, to invest, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the first class Subordinate Court of Nasik, Rao Saheb Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar, second class Subordinate Judge of Satana, who has been deputed by the Dist Judge of Nasik, with the previous sanction of the High Court, under Sec 23 of the Act, to the Court of the first class Subordinate Judge of Nasik for the purpose of assisting him and the Joint Subordinate Judge, Nasik, in the disposal of the suits on their files, for three months from the 1st Jan to the end of March 1899, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50

Azam Ramkrishna Vinayak Pradhan, acting Head Karkun taluka Mahim in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the third class in that district, and is invested with powers specified

Rao Saheb Mahadev Hari Paranjape, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Murbad in the district of Thana, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district

Khan Saheb Dosabhai Dhanjibhai Billimoria acting Mamlatdar taluka Viramgam in the district of Ahmedabad, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the second class in that district, and is invested with additional powers, specified

Azam Laxman Balaji Jagapur, acting Head Karkun, talukdar Nagaar in the district of Ahmednagar is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the third class in that district, and is invested with the additional powers, specified

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Matilal Chunilal, on return from leave, to be Extra Dist Dep Collr, Nasik

H E the Governer in Council is also pleased to creat under Article 95 b, of the Civil Service Regulation, a special temporary appointmen of Depy Collr, sixth grade, for RaoBahadur Becharial Jivanlal Bayed for a period of 6 months from the date of RaoBahadur Motilal Chunilal's return to duty, and to direct that he should continue to do duty as Huzur Dep Collr, Kaira.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to creat, under Article 95 b of the Civil Service Regulations, a temporary appointment of Additional Dep Collr, sixth grade, in Sind far a period of six months, and to appoint Rao saheb Rochiram Asumal to it on his relief by Mr W R Hoonaban.

Mr W D Alcock, appointed by M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Convenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, repoted his arrival on the 3rd Dec 1898, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Ahmedabad,

Mr E G L Laird Mac Gregor, appointed by H M's Secy of State for India a member of H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, reported his arrival on the 3rd Dec 1898, and has been placed under the orders of the Collector of Belgaum.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W P Symonds, I C S on return to duty, to act as Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture pending further orders

Mr R J Sharman, Assistant Collr of Customs, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from the 23rd Dec 1898 or such subsequent date as he may avail him self of it,

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The following appointment, are made:—The Rev. P. R. Harrison, acting Chaplain of Colaba to Act as Chaplain of Ghorepuri and St. Paul's Poona, The Rev. J. D. Ozanne B. A., acting Chaplain of Ghorepuri on being relieved, to act as Chaplain of Byculla, the Rev E S Hall MA Chaplain of Byculla on being relieved to be Chaplain of Colaba.

With the sanction of Govn the R Rev the Lord Bishop of Bombay has appointed the Ven W E Scott M A to attend him as Domestic Chaplain during his Lordship's tour of visitation.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Volunteer Corps—G I P R Vol Rifle Corps—Cap E A Iremonger 2nd Durham L I to be Adjt with effect from the 1st Nov 1898.

Temporary Asst Surgn A S Tilbury has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Bai Gulbai Petit Dispensary at Bhiwndi with effect from the forenoon of 25th Nov 1898

Major R J Baker, M D, I M S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

Miss A M Benson, M D, First Physician, Pestanji Hormasji Kama Hospital for Women and Children, Bombay, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 24th Nov 1898

GENERAL DEPARTMENT PLAGUE.

The services of Capt C M Fleury, R A M C were replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the 14th Sept 1898

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr Gopal Narayan is confirmed in his appointment of Sub-Registrar of Mulshi in the Poona Dist

BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

Northern Division

In consequence of the death of Rao Saheb Ranchhorelal Govindram Shukla, probationary third grade Mamlatdar of Jalalpor, the following promotion and appointment of Mamlatdars are ordered with effect from the 27th Oct 1898—Rao Saheb Dewdat Dhaneshwar B A to be third grade Mamlatdar and Rao Saheb Tanmanishankar Ratanshankar B A acting Mamlatdar at Dholka to be probationary fourth grade Mamlatdar.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered on public grounds—Rao Saheb Narayenshankar Manishankar Dave from Matar in the Kaira Dist to Jalalpor in the Surat Dist. Rao Saheb Tanmanishankar Ratanshankar B A on relief at Dholka by the permanent incumbent to do duty at Matar in the Kaira Dist.

Central Division.

Mr Vishwanath Ganesh Kardile Local Fund Accountant in the Nasik Collector's Office is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of taluka Igatpuri in the Nasik Dist during the absence of Rao Saheb Mohaniraj Eknath Ghotankar on six weeks' privilege leave from the 13th ultimo or pending further orders.

The appointment of Rao Sahele Nagnath Keshav Godbole as Mamlatdar of taluka Javli in the Satara Dist made in this office Notification No R 4988 dated the 29th ultimo is cancelled and he is posted to the Yaval Taluka in the Khandesh Dis.

Southern Division.

The following transfers of Mamlatdars are ordered:—Rao Saheb Subrao Mangesh Bhatkal, Mamlatdar of Ankola in the Kanara Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Honavar in the same district, and Mr. M R Saldanha, Mamlatdar of Honavar in the Kanara Dist, to be Mamlatdar of Ankola in the same district.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abdoula Dr
Abraham Miss
Allen Walter G Mrs
Alyares N Dr
Andrews H Marston Rev
Arthur Mrs
Ash Mrs
Banley
Benn C A
Brooke Isaac
Browning Miss
Bryant R M Beadon
Bryce M L W
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff
Burleigh E Miss
Callaghan E Miss
Cary S B Mrs
Chalke G E
Collins Miss
Curtis Richard
Daniell Arther Mrs
David Domingo
Deekes Miss
De La Fosse Miss
Dempster Evdyn Miss
Dabrowich W
Durrant Miss
Dyce Miss
Ellis Mr
Ellis Marjaret C Miss
Evans E F H
Fairley V Mrs
Fenn B Miss
Fernandes J L DeR
Fernandes D L
Flament F
Frank Ant
Garson Miss
Geenling Ernest
Goode W
Gopalchandra Shastri
Gordon Robert V
Graill Mrs
Hall L Mrs
Hamling Miss
Harrington H S
Hayes A I
H D Hormusji
Hellyer Jones Mrs
Hill H W S
Jackson Mrs
James S P Mrs
Jeffries E Rev
Jenkins R A
Jones L M Miss
Jones O Miss
Kidley H Miss
Kiernander E M
Kologrivoff Mr
Lascelles J H
Leonard J Mrs
Lightawler A W
Lingi Marienaro
Llewhellin Miss
Maguiere Miss
Maing Ralpha
Malla and Co
McConaghy J H Miss
McInnes H R
McLeod J R
Menzies Mrs
Millar C G Mrs
Millar G H Mrs
Milward Victor Col
Mitchell B
Moody V R Theygaraya
Moore George Mrs
Morison H A
Moylan Mrs
Mulvaney Edita Miss
Musgrave K
New Coal Mining Co
Nice J W
Nicol G I
North Cott B
O'Connor H
Orbison Mrs
Philips Vivian Mrs
Prichard Miss
Proctor C G Mrs
Quinn F E
Randall Mrs
Rawlands H F Rev
Robertson Mrs
Roodrow James
Ruddiman A P
Schesichebmzki M
SchondienstJoseph
Schwartz, Mrs
Scott E F Miss
Sen B B
Sesson M Miss
Shinwell W
Spencer H Miss
Stuart A W
Sutcliffe
Tate Esqr
Tuting Miss
Tweedle A G
Usher Miss
Vakil A K
Valentine Mrs
Vignall A D
Vignous George
Williams Bird Miss

Mr. A. D. Bartlett, who was for so many years the superintendent of the Zoo, has left only a slight record of his great and unique experience with wild animals, birds, fish, and reptiles, in a volume entitled, "Wild Animals in Captivity," which is edited by his son and successor, Mr. E. Bartlett, F.Z.S. Illustrated. (Chapman and Hall.) There are some good stories, however, in the volume. Mr. Bartlett was always traffic king with those strange people who deal in animals. The most famous of these was Jamrach the First, whose descendants still reign, we believe, down East. "At the sale at Antwerp," we read, Jamrach bought a large ground hornbill, which the Captain of the Baron Osy brought to London for him. On its arrival Jamrach looked into the basket containing the bird, and exclaimed, 'My Got, the bird has lost his pill,' and sure enough the lower Mandible was gone. Upon referring to the captain, he recollected having found a queershaped piece of wood, which he had put on one side before leaving Antwerp, and upon examination at once saw that the bird had lost the artificial lower jaw that had been made for him by his master at Bordeaux, at which place the bird had been kept for a long time." However, Jamrach fed the poor thing by hand until the missing jaw turned up, when it was duly affixed.

THE HERO OF THE DAY.

COL. PICQUART AND HIS CAREER.

A MODERN BAYARD.

SOME ACTORS IN THE PLAY.

THE Paris, correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—The case against Colonel Picquart is closed, but that hero of the Dreyfus case still remains "an secret." "Who is Colonel Picquart?" many have asked. M. Francis de Pressense, in his book, "Un Heros" (Tresse et Stock) tells us he comes of an old Lorraine family which was prolific in judges, civil servants, and, above all, soldiers. His father was a receiver of taxes. His mother belonged to an Alsatian family. (Why does not the author give its name, and say whether it was Cathotic, Protestant, or Jewish?) Picquart was brought up in a homely, simple way. He was educated at Strassburg Lycee, where Maitre Leblois was his class-fellow. The intimacy that has remained unbroken was begun there. Picquart also formed at the Strassburg Lycee an intimate friendship with Dr. Georges Herve, of the Anthropological School. The Doctor was among the first to support Picquart in his attempts to rescue Dreyfus from the hell into which he was cast. Strassburg, when "the hero" was a youth, was a great centre of intellectual and moral life. Its activity and sentiments were healthy, its patriotism was robust, and free from every Chauvin taint. Strassburg was the French window that opened on Germany. It was the point of junction of two racer, two civilization, each of which completed the other, before a a great crime fixed a wide gulf between them. Science at Strassburg was then as serious, as daring, as free from prejudice as in Germany but with the advantage of French lucidness,- practical sense, and tact. One of the worst consequences of the iesh war of Napoleon III. was to extinguish this centre of light and heat, and to break the bridge between France and Germany. Picquart was

SIXTEEN WHEN THE WAR OF 1870 WAS DECLARED

He may be said to have been steeled to adversity by the events of that year. He heard the bombs whistle that set fire to the Cathedral and the Public Library, and made so many innocent victims. He witnessed, his heart burning with rage, the triumphant entrance of the Germans, and vowed to devote himself to the service of France, and to serve under her defeated flag. He was a delicate lad but had an iron will which enable him to compete with his school-fellows in all their physical exercises, and often to surpass them. He had also a romantic bent, strengthened by vacation sojourns in the Vosges Mountains. Some of his vacations were spent in the monastery of Saint Odile where he was given a shakedown in the library. The future officer of the General Staff was revealed there. He was famous for the maps he drew, and for his close topographical observation. He had an intuitive, and at the same time, perceptive and mathematicel mind, with the imagination of the artist and the the sensibility of the poet. When he had satisfied his youthful curiosity as an explorer, he resolved problems of strategy and tactics. He evoked the knights who had inhabited the castles on the heights He fed his fancy with Goethe and Heine. A consummate musician, he was one of the first Frenchmen to hail Wagner as a master of lyric tragedy. Who can say that in familiarising himself with "Die Meistersinger" and "Parsifal," with Hans Sachs and the Stainless Knight, he did not attain that serene height of tone that makes the here. M. de Pressense sketches.

PICQUART'S CAREER AT ST. CYR.

As a young officer in Algeria, where he showed a rare union of coolness and courage, of lucid and penetrating intellect, and the qualities of a man of action. The same qualities were shown, but in a higher degree, in Tonkin. At thirty-three he was by sheer force of merit a major. During his active military career he did not neglect to study the science of war. At thirty-four he was named Professor of the Higher School of War. He then went to the War Office; to the bureau for the general concentration of the Army. As he was a consummate linguist, he was promoted, on the death of Colonel Sandherr, to direct the Intelligence Department. He spoke German, English, Spanish, and Italian, and was learning Oriental languages and Russian. His discretion was extreme. Secretiveness was pushed so far that he was six months at the head of the Intelligence Department before his mother knew it. Yet she was dear to him, and he went almost every day to see her at Versailles. Nobody could have a great aversion for intrigue, or tricks, or sentimental gush or pseudo-patriotism. Music charmed his solitary hours. He was seen to advantage in society, and yet moved in a circle of friends where he could freely chat, jest, laugh, and amuse himself. M. de Pressense lays emphasis on

COLONEL SANDHERR'S DISLIKE TO JEWS.

He also shows that Picquart, in succeeding him, aroused the jealousy of all officers who had hoped for Col. Sandherr's place. one of these officers was Colonel Henry, who was brave, like most professional soldiers. But it was physical bravery, and the result of a total want imagination and a sanguine temperament, He had distinguished himself in deeds of daring, was a fanatical diciplinarian, and a man fit to do no matter what in virtue of the principle of passive obedience. His mind was narrow and rude. He knew no foreign tongue, and was ignorant of tactics, strategy, and military law; but he was shrewd and sharp as peasants are. He was at once a Jack Blunt and equal to a stick. It turned his head to find himself in the general Staff, and excited wildly ambitious hopes. Henry remained the drillsergeant in his servile respec for his chief, and his familiarity with his inferiors. He gossiped with the lamp-cleaner and the porter every evening after the office closed.

Captain Lauth, an Alsatein officer, joined them. He came of a family that produced many distingnished scientists and politicians, was of a jealous, suspicious, and secretive disposition, was rancorous under a bluff manner, and saw plotters and traitors on all sides. He was furiously jealous of Picquart. All the underlings had been spoiled by Sandherr, who let them do what they pleased, and often employed them to help the higher officers in their cases. Picquart endeavoured to make them stay in their places. Of course they all became his mortal foes. General de Boisdeffre was

A STUPID PERSON WHO PRIDED HIMSELF ON HIS NOBLE ANCESTRY.

He was famous at the Court of Russia forhis blunders. Hekissed the hand of the Empress at the coronation, when etiquette forbade that sign of respect. On the evening of the disaster in the Moscow review ground it was arranged to ignore that event until the ball in honour of the Czar and Czarina at the French Embassy had ended. Their Majesties were apparently to know nothing of it when they entered. General de Boisdeffre, as special Ambassador, received them. He went up to the Czar, and, in his most honeyed manner, said, "Alas, your Majesty, what a frightful catastrophe!" Nicholas stared at him with a surprised look, and said drily, "I do not understand. 'General de Boisdeffre, plunging from bad to worse, added that in France a disaster not less great marked the accession of Louis the Sixteenth, and Marie Antoinette in the Place de la Conoorde. The Czar continued to stare, and then catching M. de Montebellos eye, spoke to him.

This silly person was Chief of the General Staff when Picquart entered it. Who can wounder, therefore, at the genesis and progress of the Dreyfur affair?

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK is the subject of an interesting article in Mr. Henry Sell's *Commercial Intelligence*, from which we quote the following:—Sir John Lubbock has gone a long way to evince to the world the maximum amount of energy and variety which can be looked for from one human being. He is sixty four years of age; but for no less than fifty years he has been actively engaged in either the pleasure of business, or the business of recreation. He is one of the vast army of leaders in all departments of national life for whom we have to thank Eton—the Alma Mater of statesmen, of viceroys, of bishops, of soldiers of literateurs, and other contributories to the sum total of British accomplishment throughout the world. Sir John Lubbock was a mear lad of fourteen when he was taken from school and initiated into the mysteries and secrets of the banking fraternity. His father was chief of the famous house of Roberts, Lubbock and Co., and had Sir John, thus early plunged into business, developed into a banker purely and simply, it would not have been strange. Happily he more than inherited his father's literary and scientific tastes and the intricacies of exchange, the ledger, and the jingle of the ducats only served to whet his appetite for other occupations.

Sir John Lubbock is a standing protest against the theory that it is impossible to be complete master of more things than one. Sir John's work as a banker, and in connection with banking, would alone have been sufficient to absorb the time and ability of the majority of men. With him it has been a mere tithe of his occupations. He has made himself familiar with the ways of the ant and the wasp, until the natural historian in him has, in the eyes of many people, obliterated the banker. He is the author of some twenty-four or twenty-five Acts of Pariament of commercial and general interest and he is the author of books on subjects, ranging from the origin of man to British wild flowers and the pleasures of life. He has found time to discharge the exacting duties of a Parliamentary candidate and representative, to be President of Chambers of Commerce and learned societies, to work on the County Council both as Vice-Chairman and Chairman, to become a principal of a working men's college and a vice-Chancellor of a more ancient foundation, and last, but far from least, to play the part of a country gentleman. His appointments, degrees, and attainments are bewildering in their number, and a mere catalogue of them would go far to fill this column.

As it is notoriously the busiest man who finds time for everything, so Sir John Lubbock, his multifarious engagements notwithstanding, a few mornings ago readily accorded a representative of *Commercial Intelligence* a brief interview, for the purpose of eliciting his ideas on the commercial position generally. A five minutes' chat with Sir John Lubbock is a wholesome, if homœpathic, corrective of pessimistic forebodings as to the future of British industry. You ask him if he considers that Great Britain is suffering any sort of set-back as the result of her Free Trade methods, and you discovver at once that you are in the presenee of one whose quiet conviction that Free Trade is the right thing admits of no qualification. Would Sir John, then, not favour an Imperial Zollverein? The answer is prompt and emphatic. Not if such a Zollverein involved protection. Sir John Lubbock is, and ever has been, of opinion that so far fromthe Mother Country abandoning any part of her present fiscal system in the assumed interests of the Colonies, it is to the interest of all that the Colonies should follow the lead of the Mother Country. He has no fear that to do so would be to court bankruptcy. Thus he argues, if Canada were to put duties only on the same articles as the Mother Country—spirits, tabocco, &c.—she would speedily reap such as advantage from free imports in other directions that she would soon prove a formidable rival to the United States in the markets of Europe.

Knowing how much Sir John Lubbock has done in the way of promoting the Chamber of Commerce system in England, it is natural to ask him what he thinks on the question of commercial education. Although he is far from opposing the creation of a Commercial College, he is a strenuous advocate of a sound general education rather than a special education. A sound general education, no doubt, fits the mind to grapple with all the problems which are likely to crop up in business. Unfortunately, the ordinary public school, says Sir John, seems to think that every lad is destined to be a schoolmaster. Education on such lines tends to defeat itself! the element of grammar in the classic, for instance, is studied to the exclusion of a true appreciation of ture. In Germany general education is more practical, whilst special opportunities are afforded for scientific training. The Germans think a great deal more about the captains of industry than we do in England. We devote larg grants to the education of ordinary boys and girls, instead of to the assistance of the lads who are intended to be, or might become, industrial leaders. Sir John Lubbock is, of course, in no sense opposed to the education of the rank and file. They must be educated, he says, with emphasis, but some of the money we devote to the purpose might be more usefully expended. The maintenance of free trade, and the keeping abreast of the time in our methods of trainig are the only remedies Sir John Lubbock has to advocate. He lends no countenance to violent theories.

SIR C. MARKHAM ON ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM, President of the Royal Geographical Society, who opened the winter session on Nov. 14 with an address, dwelt chiefly on the prospects of Antarctic exploration, for that must be the point of chief interest to men of science generally until the work is done. But, alluding first to the work of travellers in Africa, he remarked that French explorers had been active in various parts of that continent, but not always in the pursuit of pure geography. On the Mobangi, Mr. Liotard had extended the exploration of his great tributary of the Congo which was commenced by this society's gold medallist, Mr. Grenfell. No detailed account of the results of Major Marchand's work during his expedition to the Upper Nile had yet appeared. We gathered, however, that yearly in 1893 M. Liotard established a post at Tambura, on the Mobangi, where Marchand commenced his journey, with steel boats carried in pieces. He appeared to have ascended the Mbomo, an affluent of the Mobangi, and thence to have made his way to the Nile basin, and launching his boats on the Sue and decending the Wau, he reached Meshra-err-ek. Thence he decended the Bahr-el-Ghazal, arriving at Fashoda this summer. The interesting part of Major Marchand's journey would be confined to the region between the Mobangi and the Sue tributary of the Bnar-el-Ghazal, and little of this was entirely new. Previous explorers had traversed all parts of the Egyptian province of Bhar-el-Ghazal as far as the Welle river; it was not therefore necessary to issue another map of that province in the absence of fresh material. Mr. Savage Landor was the first Englishman, though not the first European, to penetrate into the vally of the Tsanpu by way of the Marian-la on his attempt to reach Lhassa as special correspondent of the "Daily Mail." On of the most interesting pieces of geographical work that remained to be achieved in Central Asia was the detailed examination of the great chain of mountains bounding the Tsanpu Valley of the north. Fresh information was expected from three young American explorers, who had returned after having pushed far into the dense forests of Northern Borneo. Under the leadership of Mr. George Murray, of the Natural History Museum, and expedition had started for the exploration of the intermediate depth of the ocean between England and the Canaries. In his reference to the Antarctic the speaker said:—The Antarctic agitation had spread over Europe, and was no longer confined to Great Britain. Indeed, Professor Neumayer, of the Hamburg Naval Observatory, had been unceasing in his advocacy for quite as long a time as the scientific societies in this country. M. Gerlache, the commander of the Belgian expedition, with very small means when compared with the work to be performed, bought and fitted out a Norwegian vessel, which he named the Belgica. She finally sailed from Antwerp, and was last heard of nearly a year ago, when she was in Magellan's Strait, on the point of starting for the Antarctic regions. The intention of M. Gerlache was to retun to Melbourne in April. But she had not since been heard of, and she must have passed the winter of this year in the Antaratic ice. She would be the first vessel that ever wintered in the Artarctic regions. Sir George Newnes had also purchased a vessel named the Polluxat Arendal, in Norway, fitted her out in Norway, appointed Norwegian captain and officers, and given the direction of his expedition to Mr. Borchgrevink, a Norwegian. The name of the vessel was changed from the Pollux to the Southern Cross, and she sailed from London on Aug. 22 last. They wished Mr. Borchgrevink and his companions all possible success. He ventured, however, to think that it would be wiser, and much more conducive to success, if generous-minded individuals who resolved to make a large outlay on exploring work would take experts into their confidence, consult the best authorities, and work in concert with the council of the society or some other compentent body of advisers. Combined effort should be the motto of those who undertook the work of discovery. Fellows of that society had been kept fully informed of the policy of the council since November, 1893, and of the steps that had been taken to secure the despatch of a Government Antarctic expedition. This year a permanent joint committee for the promotion of Antarctic exploration had been formed, consisting of the president and officers and of three Fellows of the Royal Society and of three Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, including the president. In this arrangement there was the great advantage of combined effort in close connection with the great and illustrious body which was consulted by the Government on all scientific, questions. But on the other hand, the present Government had declined under existing circumstances, to undertake such an enterprise. Admiral Sir Vesey Hamilton, himself for several years the first Sea Lord of the Admiralty, had conclusively dealt with the objection raised—namely, that naval officers, if employed in the Antarctic seas, might be out of reach of the telegraph wire for a few months, or, to use the exact words, they would necessarilybe out of reach for a protracted period, in case of being required for the active duties of the fleet." The Admiral had shown that Great Britain's naval supremacy would not be endangered because a few young lieutenants were employed on detached service. It was true that it was more than likely that there might be changes of policy at that Admiralty, and that the views at present held did not represent a permanent policy of abandonment. Experience had shown that this might be the case. They had had similar refusals before, followed, after an interval, by a return to the wisdom of former days—of the days of John Barrow and of Francis Beaufort. Doubtless it would be so again. But, as regarded an Antarctic expedition, there could be no further delay without deplorable consequences. The question was one of urgency. The Germans would certainly despatch an Antarctic expedition in 1900. Dr. Neumayer, the great authority on terrestial magnetism, had been working with this end in view for years. Twice he had addressed English audiences on the subject within the last three years, once at the International Congress in 1895, and again at the meeting of the Royal Society last February. He expressed a hope that the work would be carried out simultaneously by expeditions from several countries. Through the continued exertions of Dr. Neumayer and others promises of support for an expedition gradually came in. Now success had been secured. A steam-vessel, specially designed and equipped for Antarctic service, would be built at Bremerhaven. The Government, wiser than ours in this respect, would help with funds and in other ways, and would lend Officers, even although they might have to go some distance from the end of a telegraph wire. Dr. Erich von Drygalski, the distinguished Greenland explorer, would lead the scientific staff. Dr. Neumayer looked to us for co-operation. The question was, were we to hold back? Was this country to resign its proud old position in the van of discovery and exploration? Our credit was at stake. They would understand now why they could not wait for Admiralty changes of policy. It ought to be a Government expedition under naval discipline. But if our Navy was to be deprived of her right the next best thing must be done; they must appeal to the country. That was the reason that the Antarctic question was one of urgency.

PURELY PERSONAL.

THE Bishop of Salisbury has been giving an interesting address in the Chapter House at Salisbury on his recent travels and experience in the Holy Land. His lordship said that he had had some interesting conversation with the Emperor of Germany. When his Majesty heard that women were prevented in the streets for fear that under their veils some Anarchists might lurk, he expressed his desire that the woman should see as well as the men, and both the Kaiser and the Empress were delighted with the behaviour of the people. The Emperor recalled some of his experiences in England, and told him that he remembered going to Salisbury with his father and mother as a little boy. He said that he considered Winchester and Salisbury the most interesting cathedrals he had seen. He had the honour of giving the Emperor some information about the new discoveries of the Russians in their buildings at Jerusalem, and introducing the Russian Consul, who knew more about the matter. The Emperor and Empress, who were most cordial, both wore a long sort of Knight Templar cloak and the Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. At the Lutheran service their Majesties were most devout. During the service there were three sermons, one by the Emperor at the end, which was delivered from a desk placed in front of the altar in which he spoke of Jerusalem as the cradle of Christianity, and of religion having been the strength of his Empire. He wished to say that he and all his household desired before everything, like Joshua of old, to serve the Lord. The choir was composed of the crew of the "Hohenzollern," to whom the Emperor told the Bishop he gave a sermon or "admonition" daily. Whatever other objects the Emperor might have had, said the Bishop, in going to Jerusalem, he certainly went as a pilgrim and Christian.

It is probably not generally known that Colonel Macdonald, whose presence of mind and prompt strategy carried the day finally at Omdurman, is one of the many instances in the British army where a man has risen from the ranks to high position. A comrade-in-arms gives a very interesting description of him in a Sunday paper, beginning with the day when, in May, 1870, "a raw Scots youth, still in its teens, walked into Glasgow and asked the way to the barracks. He was barefoot," continues the writer, "although not shoeless, for he carried his stout brogues upon his shohiders, and he came from a small neighbouring town where he had a situation behind the counter, a quiet billet that was intolerable to his ardent and energetic spirit. So he enlisted, and presently found himself a kilted soldier of the Gordon Highlanders." Macdonald owed nothing to chance to favour, or even to exceptional good luck. It was several years before he had advance from private to Sergeant-Major, althoug from the very first the latent military genius of the man made him instinctively grasp the inner meaning of drill and tactics. It was the hard work and study of all these years that occounted for his readiness in that supreme moment in the battle of Omdurman when he had to execute an entire right-about face in the front of the enemy; all these years, indeed, were a preparation for that great hour, and were amply rewarded by such triumph in epoch-making emergency. It was not still the campaign of Lord Roberts, which ended at Kandahar, that Macdonald was given a commission. He owed his promotion largely to his major—the officer who was till recently Commander-in-Chich in India, and is now Quartermaster-General of the English-Army—Sir George White. This was in 1880, when Macdonald was twenty-eight years of age.

The death of Rev. William Dunkerley, said to have been the last cleric Mr. Gladstone preferred, removes an interesting personality. He was a Dissenting minister at Leeds when he came under the influence of Bishop Woodford when he was vicar there, and was subsequently ordained. He held at at one time the vicarage of Hoar Cross, where he came under Mr. Gladstone's notice. After he had worked some time as a missionary in India, Mr. Gladstone appointed him to the vicarage of St. Thomas, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, in his private patronage, and while there he showed in a difficult parish the Pauline spirit of conciliation. He would tell workingmen that they need not be afraid of the worst dressed man in Liverpool with no pride in him, and he gave all alms through a committee, whereby he secured, High Churchman as he was, much assistance from Unitarians. He had many public-houses in his parishes, and these he regularly visited, obtaining considerable influence over landlords and customers alike. His view on Confession may be of interest now. Shortly before his death he said to a friend, "I always regarded the end as more than the means. If I found a person coming twice or three times to confess the same sin, I used to say, 'You have not repented. Go away, and cure the bad habit; cure it, and then come and see me." Mr. Gladstone afterwards appointed Mr. Dunkerley to the Crown rectory of Sigglethorne, in which he succeeded a vicar of Hughenden.

Within a very short time, according to one of the London correspondents of the "Manchester Courier," Mr. A. W. Hutton, a well-known figure in the London literary world, who is also the librarian of the National Liberal Club, will become a deacon in the Church of England. Until a few years ago Mr. Hutton was an ardent Roman Catholic. He was indeed for a long time an inmate of the Oratory at Birmingham with Cordinal Newman, and it was at this time that he made the study of the Cardinal which was afterwards given to the world in a series of articles in the Expositor. His monograph on Manning was also an acceptable contribution to our biographical works. Since Ms. Hutton left the Roman Catholic Church he has devoted himself to literary work, and it is only recently that he has entertained the idea of becoming an Anglican clergyman.

The Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" relates a distressing tragedy, in which the heroine was a young and beautiful girl, married only a few days ago. Madame Charles Ducres was twenty years of age, and belonged to an excellent family. She made her future husband's acquaintance at a ball, and the couple immediately fell in love with one another. In due course they married, and were passing their honeymoon in the Rue de Vincennes, when M. Charles Ducres lying awake one night heard his wife murmer in her sleep, "Oh, how I love you, Lucien!" Next morning he asked for an explanation. This was at first refused, but finally Madame Ducres confessed to having once had a love intrigue with a young man named Lucien Roger. The jealous husband forced his wife to make a written confession, and declared that he could no longer entertain the slightest affection for her. Next night he was awakened by the report of a revolver, and found his wife lying dead in the dining-room Madame Ducres had committed suicide.

The Duke and Duchess of York, who have been the guests of Lord and Lady Iveagh at Elveden Hall, near Thetford (where a large shooting party assembled), return to Sandringham Elveden was the seat of the Newton family until 1862, when the estate was sold to the late Maharajah Dhuleep Singh (after it had nearly been purchased for the Prince of Wales), who rebuilt and enlarged the house and laid out a great deal of money on the gardens and grounds and finally converted the whole domain into a vast game preserve. After the death of the Maharajah the estate was sold to Lord Iveagh, who has considerably added to it, and he has carried out extensive and costly improvements in the house and demesne. Elveden is now one of the best sporting domains in England, and many thousands of partridges and pheasants are shot there every winter.

Sir William H. White, the Director of Naval Construction at the Admiralty, who is away from England on a visit to Egypt, is expected on his return to be present at the opening of the new technical schools connected with the apprentices at Devonport Dockyard. Sir William has at all times taken a more than ordinary interest in all affairs connected with the Royal Yard in the West, possibly from the fact that it was in this establishment he spent more or less of his earliest career in the department of the service in which he now holds the highest office.

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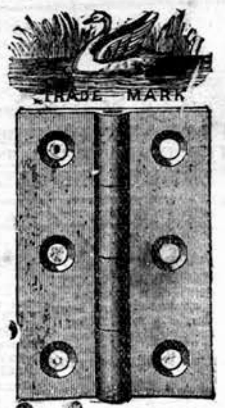

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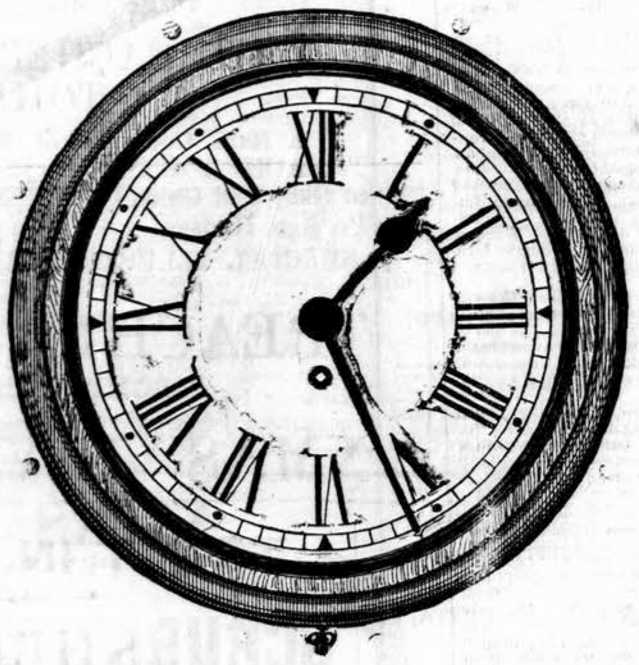

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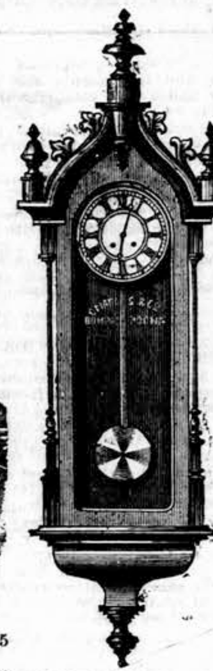

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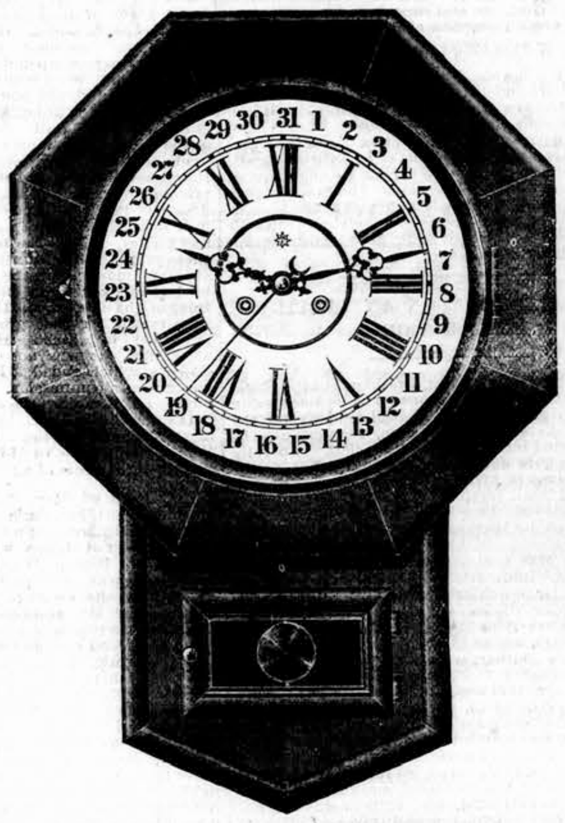

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